Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1820. [NUMBER 1561

Literary Agency.

Mr. COLEMAN,

CALCUTTA.

BEING *about to return to England at the close of the present year, it is notified that the Books, &c. &c. in the British Gallery, will be disposed of, until the 31st of October next, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the prices marked in the Catalogues, for ready Money, Hoondies or references for Payment in Calcutta only. —It is most respectfully requested, that remittances may include all incidental Expences of Dawk Banghy, &c. &c., the principal object of the reduction in the prices being to prevent the increase of outstanding accounts.*

Mr. COLEMAN avails himself of this opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen, who have so liberally patronized him, and begs to add, that it is his intention to establish himself as an Agent in London, to supply Residents in this country with Books, Pamphlets. News-papers, Drawing Materials, Music, Stationery, Maps, Charts, Globes, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c. which he will undertake to do at 15 per cent. upon the London prices. This per centage will cover the expences of Shipping, Freight, Insurance, duties and all other charges to Calcutta, where Mr. Coleman's agent will land and forward them agreeable to instructions that he may receive from the parties for whom the respective articles may have been shipped.

With a view of being enabled to forward periodical and other publications by the earliest possible channels of conveyance, immediately they are issued from the press, Mr. C. will establish Correspondents at both Portsmouth and Deal, so that (as his undivided time and attention will be devoted to his engagements with India only) works published or arriving in London on one day, may be on board vessels, under dispatch for this country, on the following one.

From Mr. COLEMAN'S long residence in India, and experience in what is calculated to give satisfaction, united to attention to business in general, and care to select from new publications works of interest and merit, he flatters himself that he shall meet with a continuance of that support which he has, up to the present period, experienced.

The very low terms on which the proposed Ageney will be undertaken, will point out that references for the payment of the bills in London, on the dispatch of the orders, will be requisite. Duplicate bills will be forwarded with the articles.

Mr. COLEMAN will annually, transmit to Gentlemen, who may favor him with their orders, the London Catalogues.

Orders from Gentlemen at the other Presidencies, will be also received and executed on the same terms—with the exception, that it will be necessary that they should name their own agents, to whom their orders may be consigned.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of having their orders executed through Mr. Coleman, will have the goodness to favor him with their names, and he will give them due notice of the period of his departure, that they may be enabled to transmit to him such further communication as they may wish to make.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, April 5.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

IN HIS

Commission Rooms,

Which will be cleared for that purpose, for the better convenience and accommodation of Purchasers.

THIS DAY' (*Wednesday.*)

And Following Days.

A NUMBER of articles that have been sent for Sale on Commission, the Propriet ors of which are desirous the concerns sha ll be closed previous to the expected arrivals and before the season closes, consisting of Glass ware, Decanters, Lamps, Tumblers, Bronze Candlesticks with Shades, Wall Shades, Plate and Plated ware, capital Guns by Manton and others, Double Barrelled Pistols by Barton, two five feet Achromatic Telescopes adapted for discerning objects at a greater distance than usual, a superior Night Glass by Dolland, a new square Piano Forte by Stodart, two second hand ditto and one Grand Piano, Time Pieces, plain & stuffed Hunting Saddles, Girths, and spare Bridles, elegant Porcelain Dessert and Tea services, a quantity of French Claret, and other Liquors, &c.—Also a quantity of Tin ware, superior Patent Dish Covers in sets, Tin Saucepans, Copper Sancepans, and Stewpans in sets. Also some Watches, Rings, articles of Wearing Apparel, and Furniture, the property of gentlemen deceased. Also Oderiferous Fumigating Pastiles, used after the cloth is drawn are found extremely pleasant, Seltzer Water in stone bottles, a pleasant and cooling beverage when mixed with Madeira and Sugar, warranted genuine. A complete Edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica, Hume's England, Leech's Poems, Campbell's Lives of the Poets, Wilson's Sermons, with a few other Books.

N. B. The Sale to commence each day at 11 o'clock. The articles of Furniture will not be sold until Friday, on which day two Saddle, and one Carriage Horse, will be put up.

Apollo House, May 3.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT OF BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE,

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 27th January 1820 and made in a cause wherein THOMAS DADE BEATY of Bombay Esquire, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY, Esquire, late a Senior Merchant in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, who died at Mocha, is the Complainant, and DUNAH woman and HUGH MUNRO RAMSAY of Bombay, inhabitants, are the Defendants;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the pecuniary Legatees and Creditors in India of the said DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of the said cause named, are forthwith to come before the MASTER of this HON'BLE COURT, at his office in Rampart Row and prove their respective Debts, and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MASTER'S OFFICE,

the 4th day of April 1820.

શી • મુમબઇનાં • રીકારડર • શાહેબ નાં • કોરટનાં • કુકમથી ઇકુઇટી • શાઇડ

શી • મુમબઇનાં • રીકારડર • શાહેબની કોરટ • મધેથી • તારીખ ૨૭ મી • જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૦ ને • દીતે • દીકરી • થઇ છે • બાબત • ડિફે • મરનાર • મીશતર • હેવીડ • ચારલીશ • રામશીનાં • વશીકિતનાંમામાંનો • વકીલ • નામે • મીશતર • ઠામશ • હેડ • ખીટી • ફરીમાદી • કરણારોહે • તથા • દીનાબા ઇ • તથા • કુ • મનરો • રામશી • જવાબ • દેનારામોહે *

ખબર • હીમાંથી • આપીકિ ચરે મરનાર • મીશતર • હેવીડ • ચારલીશ • રામશીનાં • માંગણાર ા • તથા • કિનાં • વશીમતનાંમામાંનાં • બાબશતાનાં • લાકો • ઇશે • તે • કોરટનાં • માશતરની • હાજરીશમાં આવીને • પોતાનુ • લેકેિજ • તથા • વશીકિતનાંમામાં • મરનારે • અપાવેલુ • કેઈ • તેલો કામે • પોતાનુ • લેકેિજ • શાચુત • કરે • અગાર • તથી • કરશે • તો • કે • કુકમનાંમાંથી • કુરરેશે — તા ૦ ૪ થીમાપરલે ૧૮૨૦ *

Captain MICHEL

OF THE

FRENCH BRIG

CESAR,

FROM MARSEILLES

Has landed at his House in

MILITARY SQUARE,

THE FOLLOWING

Articles,

WHICH ARE NOW EXPOSED

FOR SALE

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

CLARET, in Casks containing Sixty Gallons each.

Cogniac Brandy, in cases, of one dozen each,

Vin de Grave, do. do.

Santegulion, do. do.

Chateau Margeau,

Cote.

As the Brig Cesar will remain at Bombay but a very short time, her Supercargo M. CARNAVANT begs it may be clearly understood, that nothing will be sold but for ready money.

Bombay, May 3.

Boyce & Co.

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO

Acquaint their

Customers,

AND THE

Public in General,

THAT,

THEY HAVE RECEIVED

ADVICE OF THEIR

Commissioned Investment.

CONSISTING of Beer, Hams, Cheese, Oilmans Stores, Confectionary, Groceries; a great variety of Wines, and a general assortment of other goods, having been shipped on board of the Blenden-Hall; which Ship was getting under weigh at Gravesend, as the Hon'ble Company's Ship Earl Balcarras, which arrived at this Port, on the 30th ultimo, was passing by.

Bombay, May 3d 1820.

THE NEW SHIP

Sarah,

CAPTAIN THACKER.

HAVING completed her Cargo, will positively Sail for London on the 7th Instant. This Ship has very superior accommodation for Passengers, for which she is particularly constructed. Application to be made to the Commander at the office of *Framjee Cowasjee*, where a plan of her Cabins may be seen. Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to proceed to the Isle of France can be accommodated, as she will touch there to land Passengers.—(Has a Surgeon.)

Bombay, May 3.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D APRIL 1820.

A NEW Postage act, applicable to India, passed 12th July last, not having made any Provision for the conveyance of Soldiers' letters, the Post Master General at this Presidency has consented to receive as, heretofore, a Penny per letter, to remain in deposit, until Instructions for his further guidance can be received from England.

Commanding Officers of European Corps, are strictly enjoined to have the letters, of Soldiers under their orders, made up in one Packet, and transmitted to the Post Master General, so as to reach the Presidency, on the 1st of June, and the 1st of every alternate Month, with a Check amounting to the Sum of a Penny per letter, which will be returned if it is hereafter ascertained, that Government does not intend, to continue that Tax,

In Order to prevent the families and friends of Soldier in this Country being exposed to delay, or expense, in receiving letters, a seperate Bag containing Soldiers, letters will be directed to the Post Master General, London, with an explanatory communication.

24th April 1820.

The following appointments made by the Honorable the Governor in Council, to take place in consequence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Roe's return to England, on Sick Certificate;

Lieutenant Philip D. Otty, to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry. Lieutenant John Clarke of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 1st or Grenadier Regiment until further Order —Date of appointment 15th April 1820.

Captain J. T. Ellis of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Sub Assistant Commissary at Baroda Vice Captain Whitehill deceased, and Lieutnant John Reynolds of the Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to succeed Captain Ellis as Acting Sub Assistant Commissary in Kutch.

25th April 1820.

The Rank of Lieutenant J. H. M. Martin of the Regt. of Artillery who was promoted to 2d and 1st Lieut. in General Orders, of the 8th of January last having been made on incorrect data, occassioned by Lieutenant Martin having left England before Lieutenant Stanton, a Senior Cadet; the following alteration is ordered to take place to prevent the latter Officers being superseded by the former.

Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery.

	Date of Commissions	
	2d Lieut	1st Lieut.
J. H. M. Martin to take rank as	5th July 1819.	6th July 1819.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. B. SIMSON,

Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 26th Lieut. G. Sangster, 2d | 9th Regt from Sevendroog,

Do. 28th Assistant Surgeon, J. Tod, 1 | 7th R, from Satarah.

Do. 29th Captain P. De Lamotte Pioneer from S. Konkan.

Do. 30th Captain, Vans Kennedy, J. A. Gen. from Deckan.

DEPARTURES.—April 24th, Major R. Kennet 2 | 9

Do. 27th Major Pierce, Horse Artillery to Seroor.

Do. 28th Capt. W. H. Sykes 1st Bat. 9 Regt. to Europe.

Do. P. Breton, 1st. Bat. Artillery do.

Do. 30. Captain James Sheriff, B. E. Regt. to do. land.

Do. Hardy, Artillery to do.

Do. T. Morse, Com. Bancote to Bancote.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Should you think proper to insert the following in your next, you will, by doing so, much oblige a constant reader.

As I was, some time since, travelling on the coast, I came to a large pile of small stones in a solitary place, by the way side. I enquired the occasion of it, and was told by an inteligent native who was with me, that it was called *Gurdugga*. He said it was an ancient custom in the country, when an individual of a town or district, became very unjust, oppressive, and opprobrious, for all the people of that place to assemble, in such a solitary place, and cast out the name of the offender as guilty and execrable; casting each one a

…y pronounced his name … it in their own language, … upon his name. In this way the … stones is formed. It occurred to me … the time, that this ancient custom might furnish a commentary on the words of our saviour to his disciples" They shall cast out your name as evil. But I have not yet been able to learn whither a similar custom ever obtained in the western parts of Asia. If the custom did obtain in western Asia, knowledge of the fact, it is conceived, will add something to the materials for biblical criticism, and to the advancement of historical research; and it is hoped that if any one of your numerous readers, is knowing to the existence of such a fact, he will have the goodness to communicate it to the public. H.

May 1st 1820.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR

I am rather awkwardly situated in consequence of the fast approach of my time for sailing which places me in a dilemma through a recent uncomfortable occurrence; but as it is the business of every man (particularly a Seaman to meet the exigencies of destiny becomingly; I have concluded that in this instance through your valuable paper I may venture my first attempt at my vindication from one of the foulest attacks that ever was aimed against the character of a man.

The calumny I have to complain of has been I find vending about for some time at 20 Rupees per Vol under the title of Heude's Voyage and Journey from India, in which I am accused of having been every thing that was fraudulent, ignorant, cowardly, and not moderately inhuman, even superstiously sanguinary. These calumnies Mr. E. have had an extensive sale in Europe in the face of a wide circle of my relations and friends, at the expence of feelings which I shall not presume to describe at present but as I must take my time to contradict in the most public and satisfactory manner the atrocious calumny published against me by Lieutenant Heude of the Madras establishment, untill an opportunity shall afford me the means of bringing him to Justice, I have only to request at present that you will publish this my intention so to do, and you will much oblige.

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. J. LONGLANDS,
Formerly Commander of the
Ship Fazel Karim.

Ship Malabar,
Bombay 2th M… 1820.

TO CORRE…ONDENTS.

We have n… …ver in the Bengal Harkaru, drawing some very unfair conclusions from a paragraph that appeared in one of our Gazettes, it would be acting contrary to our usual practice to bestow more thought on it, as Time soon… or later will discover the truth; yet on this occasion we cannot help observing, with the Poet, Imitatores, servum pecus.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1819.

BUY PREM.		SELL PREM.
RS. 3½	Six per Cent. Bengal Loan 1819-20 par 108.	RS. 3

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 1			
30 Days —— on Calcutta	— 109½	—	100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras	— 104½	—	100 Madras do.
8 Days —— on Surat	— 99	—	100 Surat do.
8 Days —— on Poonah	— 103½	—	100 Poonah do.
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad	— 110½	—	100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 3d MAY, 1820.

By the Honorable Company's Ship Balcarras, who came in on Sunday, and the Thames who came in on Monday night we received our regular files of papers up to the 25th of December; as far as we can learn the Coutts remained at Portsmouth when the Balcarras sailed. Mr. Hobhouse had been committed to Newgate for an alleged libel, by the House of Commons; a meeting took place at the Crown and anchor on the 16th of Dec. Sir Frances Burdett in the Chair, and attended by more than 400 persons when a string of resolutions were entered into, condemning the committment as unconstitutional; The Debates in Parliament run high and though the bill for an enquiry into the state of the country was negatived by a large majority yet we are not satisfied that the measure, was the less necessary. The opinion of the Marquis of Wellesley, that the meeting in many parts of England, were not the meetings of the people of England, is too true to be denied, and that Landaus and Curricles which their leaders drive about in, are paid for from the hard earnings of the poor, is no less true, yet still in the present crisis reform is wanting, and we conceive that conciliatory measures will have the …we agre… …n Minister… …discussion has a tendency to mislead, or that when people hear both sides of the question they are likely to draw a wrong conclusion rather than the right. The restrictions on the press we also think injurious; if Ministers are accused, if religion is reviled, neither will want defenders, and though we deprecate a licentious press, yet a restricted one would be we are convinced a greater evil, truth will sooner or later predominate and the right of free discussion we have always considered as the birthright of Englishmen.

On the subject of the restrictions on the press the Times of the 24th December says.

If we be asked what will be the consequence of this singular law, we shall boldly express our conviction, that it will greatly disturb the even current of justice; that it will produce many anomalies and irregularities in the practice of the Courts; and, as contrarieties breed each other, that it will followed by unexpected acquittals, and, now-and-then, by an atrociously severe sentence. When a writer is troublesome to Ministers by his talents and zeal, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL will be incessantly attacking him; and if a first conviction is obtained, then the business will be most usually finished: the sensibility of a writer will generally be commensurate with his abilities: the dread of leaving his native land, dear to all, but most dear to a heart so formed, under a sentence of banishment, will deter him from the pursuit of an unprofitable vocation.

"Nos patriæ fines, nos dulcia linquimus arva."
"Ah! happy hills, ah! pleasing shade,
"Ah! fields belov'd in vain,
"Where erst my careless childhood stray'd,
"A stranger yet to pain."

These and a thousand similar ideas will rush into his mind, and weigh him down below the level of his duty. But, in the mean time, juries will often feel a proportionate interest in protecting such a man from the anger of his enemies, and will seek for occasions of acquittal. The law, therefore, will not have the effect of amending the erring by its temper and moderation: it will distract by its uncertainty; it will terrify by its severity; but it will still encourage the audacious to persev re, by the undiminished, if not multiplied, hopes of impunity. We shall not, even now, therefore, cease to reprobate it, for a cause that we hinted at the commencement of these remarks—that though we cannot prevent its enactment, we shall send it down with its character to posterity: it will not start into action with the certificate of its merit in its hand. We shall, therefore, have kept the path clear for a return to the old course—to a wiser system of legislation—a more consistent distribution of punishment.

We find by the Times of the 23d December, that the Thomas Coutts was off the Isle of Wight on Sunday the 19th; it appear to us that she returned after this to Portsmouth.

A man of the name of Broadhurst had been committed to Lancaster Castle, on a charge of high treason.

Some indications of a revolutionary spirit have been manifested in the West of Ireland, particularly in the Country of Roscommon.

Cammercial.—We regret to say that the Markets in England for East India produce still remain dull; so much so that Cotton, Pepper and Coffee, would yield a handsome profit if brought back to this country; Drugs are quoted high, but there is such a latitude with regard to their quality, that renders the profits on them very precarious.

The Fatteh Alvadood, returned a few days since from her second Voyage to Siam, she has brought nothing new in addition to the information published in our paper of her last voyage; but we collect that the King has a great wish to extend his commercial relations, that he intends to build more* Ships, and is about granting permission to erect a Portuguese Factory; several American and Portuguese Ships, have visited Siam this last year and obtained full cargoes of Sugar.

LIVERPOOL 18TH DECEMBER.

The COTTON market has been extremely flat during all the week, though we have had a better demand from the dealers since Thursday for the Boweds, Orleans, and Bengals. Brazils are very dull of sale, and may be quoted generally ¼d per lb. lower, whilst other sorts remain without material alteration. The sales (including 520 Sea Islands and Alabamas by auction yesterday) are 5400 bags, and consist of 30 Sea Islands at 2s6d, and 370 by auction, middling 2s¼d, fair to good 2s2d a 2s4d, fine 2s6d a 2s8¾d, averaging 2s3⅜d, 20 stained at 20d; 1300 Boweds at 12½d a 14d; 30 Tennessees at 11½d; 150 Alabamas, by auction, middling at 11¼d, fair to good 11½d a 12d; 500 Orleans at 12¼d a 15½d; 850 Pernams at 17d a 18d; 400 Bahias at 15½d a 16½d; 600 Maranhams at 15¼d a 15¾d; 100 Minas …d a … 0 Demera… at 15d; 20… 12½d; 20 Carthagenas at 11¼d; 50 St… at 9d a 10½d; 750 Bengals at 7½d a 8¼d p. l… The Sea Islands sold by auction yesterday went at rather higher prices than those lately obtained by private, and in some instances at an advance of 1d to 2d p. lb. on the last public sale. The Imports are New Orleans, 432 bags; Brazils, 2629 bags:—total, 3061 bags.

* The Navikhan Samoot now in this harbour belongs to the King of Siam she is at present navigated by Surat Mualims, and her crew consists of Indians of different nations.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

In addition to the arrivals of Free Traders in England from this port, we notice the Lady Borringdon 29th November, the England 18th and Katherine Stewart Forbes, 22d December in the Downs.

The Honorable Company's Ship Ernaad, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with the Flank companies of the 2 | 2.

The Equipment of three Transports viz. the Bombay Castle, Diana, and Francis Warden, is entered on, they will proceed to the same destination with water and provisions in a few days.

We observe that the Dunira, Captain Montgomery Hamilton, is stationed to Bombay in the room of the Orwell.

The Coutts and Warren Hastings with the Blenden Hall Free Trader, may now be hourly expected.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 26. Ship Oromocto, (Free Trader,) R. Strickland, from London 27th September.

Do. 27. Ship Futtay Alvadood, Wm. Richardson, from Siam, 20. January.

Do. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Malwan.

Do. 29. H. C. Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. C. Wright, from Calicut 3d April.

Do. 30. H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras, James Jameson, from the Downs 27th December.

May 1. Ship Hashmy, Charles Smith, from. Bussorah 28th March.

Do. H. C. Ship Thames, Charles Le Blanc, from the Downs 28th December.

PASSENGERS.

Per Oromucto.—Messrs. C. H. Wells, T. R. Gordon, G. Boyd, Cadets.

Per Futty Alvadood.—Capt. Johnes.

Per Balcarras.—Captain and Mrs. Warden, Bengal Establishment, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Bombay Establishment, Mrs. Pringle and two Misses Pringles, Captain C. Parr, Mr. H. J. Dent & Mr. Alexander Bell Writers, Mr. Hadow, free merchant, Mr. James Walker, Assistant Surgeon, Captain Andrew Crawford, Country Service, Messrs. Jameson, Hughes, Down, Bell, Kinsey and Pringle, Cadets. Mr. James Lyon free mariner and Mr. George Bethune. Mr. Mathew Boyd proceeding to Ceylon.

Per Hashmy.—John Best Esq. Lieut. Herne, H. C. Marine.

Per Thames.—Lieut. Col. Cheyne, and Lieut. T. Dundas, H. M. 47th Regt. Doctor Leslie, Captain Irving, Mr. R. Mills, Mrs. Leslie, Misses, Crosby, Hunter, Stevens, Hughes and Carter; Messrs. Hawkes, Le Blanc, Hogg, Payne, Cooke, Briggs and King, Cadets.

DEPARTURES.—April 27. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Donald Campbell, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship Liverpool, James Green, to Calcutta.

Do. 29. Ship Sophia, J. A. Edwin, to Gulph of Persia.

Do. 30. Ship Orient, (Free Trader,) Wm. Reynolds, to London.

Do. Grab Ship Ahmudy, Nacqudah Aboobacker, to Cannanore.

May 2. H. C. Ship Ernaad, to the Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS.

By Dunvegan Castle.—Lieut. Elderton, Doctor Neilson.

By Sophia.—Mrs. Keene & Son.

By Orient.—Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. Gibson, Miss. Sheriff, Captain Hardy, & Capt. Breton of the Artillery, Capt. Sykes, Capt. Sheriff, Lieut. Hansard of the Madras Establishment, Lieut. Bailey, of the Cavalry, Lieut Roe, Captain J. K. Durant, C. S. Miss Jane Barr, Master H. Barr, T. B. Seward Gunner of Artillery.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Ann, for London.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Ship Jemima, for do.
Ship Traveller, for do.
Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Glenelg, for Bengal.
Ship Malabar, for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.
Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Sylph.

H. C. Ship.
Earl Balcarras, Thames.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Charlotte, Ahmudy, Castle, reagh, Lowjee, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, …dulon, Glen… …Diana, Fra…cis Warden… Elizab… Hannah, Carron, Cornwall, Fa… Rahma…, Upton Castl e, Asia Feli…, Glorios… Malabar… Fatteh Alvadood.

BENGAL.
Hibernia, Cambridge, Hope, Nadree, Hash… my.

FREE TRADERS.
Ann, Jemima, Sarah, Traveller. Oramocto.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.
Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.
Caroline.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee.

MADRAS.
Dotterel, Brig.

SIAMESE.
Navakhan Samoot.

FRENCH.
Cæsar, Brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

APRIL 3.—Portuguese Ship Rey dos Reynos Unidos, F. J. de Varconullos, from Rio de Janeiro 6th January.

Do. Brig Tagus, Jas. Stewart, from Padang 18th February.

Do. 4. Ship Anne, Robt. Dickie, from Bombay 27th Feb. Mangalore, and Allepee 14th March.

Do. Ship Janet Hutton, Thos. Howard, from Sumatra 15th March.

Do. French Ship Martiniquais, J. J. Moreau, from Bourdeaux 3d November.

Do. 6. Ship Argyle, Hugh Cathre, from Bombay 6th Feb. Madras and Covelong 27th March.

Do. St. Michael, P. Dillon, from Port Jackson 23d Jan. Pondicherry and Madras 28th March.

Do. Ship Morning Star, James Wallace, from Batavia and Palembang, (date of departure not mentioned.)

Do. 8. Brig Sincapore, A. Salter, from Madras 11th March, Coringa, and Bimlipatam 30th March.

PUT BACK.

Do. 6. Dutch Ship Barroness van du Cappellan. F. F. Cambernon.

Portuguese Ship Rozalia. has returned to the river with loss of her top masts, &c.

OFF CALCUTTA.

Do. 4. The Brig Tagus.
Do. Portuguese Ship Rey dos Reynos Unidos.
Do. 6. The Janet Hutton.
Do. The Martiniquais, (French.)
Do. The Anne,
Do. 7. The Argyle.
Do. 8. The St. Michael.
Do. The Morning Star.

PASSENGERS.

Per Argyle.—C. Roberts, Esq. Reverend P. R. Bandinel, and Mr. James Pearson, Free Mariner.

Per Morning Star.—Mrs M. Lackersteen, and Mr. C. T. Pitcher.

Per Brig Sincapore, from Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Danish Ship Nymphen, P. S. Keirulf, for Copenghgen, viz Madras, in 2 or 3 days.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

APRIL 4.—Portuguese Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, B. J. Botelho, to complete her cargo for Macoa.

Do. Ship Essex, J. Mahon, for London via Cape.

Do. Ship Mercury, N. L. Jordan, for Batavia.

Do. Ship Cochin, H. J. Green, for Madras.

Do. American Brig Otter, W. Ashton, for Boston.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 8th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Dutch Ship Baroness Vander Capellan and Portuguse Ship Rozalia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 14. Brig Lucy, T. W. Stunt, from Trincomalee 9th, and Tranquebar 13th April.

Do. 15. H. M. Sloop of War Carron, Capt. Furneaux, from a Cruize.

Do. 17. Ship Benoolen, J. B. Austice, from Calcutta 5th March.

DEPARTURES.—April 15. Brig Latchmy Cunot, for Isle of France.

Do. Ship Laura. B. T. Bordeaiex, for Masulipatam and Calcutta

Do. 16. Brig Loonfar, Cordozo, for Achem.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At the Cantonments at Chowke near Malwan, on the morning of the 15th instant, the Lady of Captain Gideon Hutchinson, of the Bombay military establishment, of a Son.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…camp near … …th ultimo, the Lady of Captain … …at. 5th Regt. N. I. and in charge of the … …at in Kandeish, of a son and Heir.

April 23d, The Wife of Mr. Geo. M…onald,) Second Draftsman Chief Engs. Dept.) of a Son.

On Monday the 2nd. instant, the Wife of Conductor Westfold, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In England, at Sunning Hill, on the 9th of Dec. lamented by all, who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, the Lady of Richard Torin Esq. late of the Civil Service of this Presidency.

At Surat on the 22d Instant, Mr. Johannes Ter Martiroos, aged 50 years.

At Bombay on the 28th inst. Thos. the youngest Son of the Revd. T. Carr, Chaplain of Surat, aged 20 months.

April 30th, George, Infant Son of Mr. Geo. Macdonald, Second Draftsman Chief Engrs. Dept.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

At Meerut, on the 22d ultimo, Lieut. George Brooke, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Miss Cochrane, Niece to Dr. P. Cochrane, late first Member of the Medical Board.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday the 2d instant, at the House of Mr Gibson, Serampore, Mrs. Charles Waller, late of Nautpore, of a Daughter.

On the 1st instant, the Wife of John Miller, of a Son.

On the 30th March, Mrs. G. S. Dick, of a Daughter.

At Agra, on the 22d March, the Lady of Lieutenant Vansandau, 22d Batt. 8th Regt., of a daughter.

At Midnapore, on the 24th March, the Lady of Lieut. Paterson, of a Daughter.

On the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Major R. G. Stirling, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Saturday the 1st instant, Mr. John Macintyre, of the Country Service, aged 28 years deeply regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

Same day, Master James Scott, Bathgate, infant son of James Bathgate, Esq. Surgeon, aged 1 year and 20 days.

On Friday last, Mrs. Stone, (Mother-in-law to Mr. A. Binny of the Pilot Service.) aged 38 years, after a severe illness for a series of years, which she bore with true Christian fortitude, sincerely regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintance.

On Friday last, the 7th inst. Mr. Thomas Windall; aged 22 years.

On Saturday last, the 8th instant, of the Croup, the infant Son of Mr. P. Sutherland, aged 7 months and 6 days.

On the 13th ultimo, the Lady of Major R. G. Stirling, sincerly regretted.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

At Cuddalore, on the 1st of March, W. D. Davis, Esq. Honorable Company's Civil Service to Maria Rosalie, widow of the late J. B. Pender, Esq. Surgeon on the Madras Establishment.

BIRTHS.

At Chittledroog, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain Miller, of the 1st Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 13th Instant, the Lady of C. M. Lushington, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH

On Monday, the 11th instant, at St. Thome, Mrs Marie Taillard, aged 66 years, widow of the late Dr. J. Francis Taillard, and daughter of the late Monsieur Charles Delon. Her death was preceded by that of her female servant in the space of three days, two out of three destitute and aged females dwelling together, fell victims to the Spasmodic Cholera.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8th At Great Baddon Essex, Thomas Francis Balderston, Esq. Commander of the Hon. East India Company's Ship Asia, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Walter Urquhart, Esq.

11. At St. Mary's White-chapel, Mr. W. Fraser, of Demerara, to Frances, daughter of the late J. Calder, Esq. of the Company's Service.

19, At Northfield, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Dyson of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Emma Louisa, third, daughter of the late P. F. Munz, Esq. of Selbywick, Worcestshire.

DEATH.

12. At Deal, Catherine, Wife of Capt. John Paterson, of the Hon. East India Commpany's Service.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; April 8, 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM
1 4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation	1 0

April 10.

We submit to our readers a report of the total number of deaths, occasioned by the Cholera Morbus, between the 1st and 7th instant inclusive. The number, we are sorry to remark amount to 252.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has recently arrived at Calcutta from Batavia, that the failure of the expedition against Palembang, has greatly embarrassed and disappointed the Netherland authorities in Java, the Government has avowed its determination, to make another attempt to chastise the Sultan; but, we understand that neither the state of the treasury, nor the number of disposeable troops, which have survived the last effort, will admit of the formation of such an armament, as experience has proved, will be necessary. We have also been informed that the fiscal arrangements established at Batavia, and the little encouragement given to the cultivators, particularly of Coffee, have contributed to diminish the supplies of the colonial exchequer. The high price of many arti…

…the country, and the … them when exported, have al… annihilated foreign commerce; and we understand, that American vessels that proceeded to Batavia with Dollars, for the purpose of trading, departed, without taking in any cargo. The cultivators, who supplied the Government with Coffee, &c. on contracts for stated prices, have not benefited by the state of the market—and many of them have changed their former mode of life, and turned their industry into other channels. The Malay portion of the population of Java, is represented to be greatly discontented with its present masters, and to be ready to join in any efforts that may effect a change. Our new settlement of Singapore, is, we understand, little spoken of at Batavia; but we collect, that it is nevertheless, an object of political jealousy.

April 6.

The Ship *Exmouth* and *James Scott* have been taken up to carry the Company's freight of Saltpetre to Bombay.

English Extracts.

LONDON, SATURDAY Dec. 25, 1819.

The Prince Regent left town yesterday at 3 o'clock for Brighton.

The Duke of Glocester left Glocester-house yesterday about 12 o'clock for Brighton.

Yesterday morning the Judge-Advocate-General attended the Prince Regent at Carlton-house for a considerable time, and took his Royal Highness's commands upon the proceedings of several Courts-martial.

We stated last Monday, on the authority of another paper, that Cobbett had attempted a reconciliation with Sir Francis Burdett, and that his overture had been repelled with just contempt by the hon. Baronet. Cobbett has since confessed this story to be true, and has, with a sublimity of impudence which must make Hunt ready to die with envy and despair, declared that the condition of the reconciliation was to be, that "Sir Francis Burdett should immediately, and out of his own purse furnish the means of facilitating, as soon as occasion should offer, the entrance of Mr. Hunt and himself (Cobbett) into the House of Commons."

Letters have been received from Cadiz of the 1st inst. Two expeditions were ordered by the Spanish Government to be put immediately in preparation. The one is to carry out 5,000 troops for Gen. Morillo; and the other, it was said, was destined for Buenos Ayres, and would take from 10,000 to 15,000 men. As there were not a sufficient number of transports engaged (including those taken up in England and France) to carry the whole of these forces, the Commissioners had received orders to hir several more on the same terms as the others were chartered.—*Courier.*

Outrage at Paisley.—Few of onr readers will doubt that the Radical system has for its object the subversion of all law and order, and the following statement will in some measure confirm the fact. On Saturday last, a party of officers in Paisley were sent to execute a warrant for apprehending a person accused of seditious practices, and for searching his premises for papers. When they had completed their search, and proceeded to the street with their prisoner and papers, they were assailed by a mob, who knocked one of them down, and so severely hurt another with stones, which were unmercifully pelted upon them, that they were obliged to abandon their prisoner, and in the best way they could effect their escape. Yesterday, one of the Magistrates, with a party of officers, accompanied by some infantry and cavalry, proceeded to apprehend some of the rioters, when they were mobbed and assailed in the same manner. The same day, another party of officers, along with the Sheriff-substitute, were grossly insulted in seizing some concealed arms, in one of the most public streets of Paisley, and they found it not safe to carry them off without the protection of the military, and a party was accordingly sent for to escort the officers with the arms so seized. On this duty the soldiers were hooted and insulted, and one of them severely struck by a stone from the mob, in presence of the Sheriff, and all this without any retaliation. These instances of outrage against the civil power cannot surely be much longer permitted; and should the guilty escape from the punishment of the law, as they too frequently do from want of evidence (another feature of the Radical system being …laws than any, how… …s will be come necessary; and however awful the thought, military law will be hailed by the well-disposed as preferable to mob government.—*Glasgow Courier.*

LANCASTER, Dec. 22.

The business in the Crown Courts, at the Spring Assizes for Lancashire, Cheshire, and other northern counties, will be of extraordinary interest and great importance. The principal trials at Chester, of a political cast, are those of *Wm. Pearson*, for shooting at Birch, the police—officer of Stockport; and *Geo. James Bruce* and *Jacob M'Innis* for aiding and abetting in the attempt; Sir Charles Wolsely, for sedition; Joseph Harrison, called the parson, for sedition; (there is another indictment against the same notorious personage for sedition); the Macclesfield mob orators, for sedition, &c. Harrison was liberated on bail on Monday morning last.

We were enabled to give, on the 18th inst., Lord Sidmouth's circular, for the suppression of seditious meetings: the following has been addressed, by his Lordship, to the Lord-Lieutenants of the northern counties—

"Whitehall, Dec. 18.

"My Lord,—In transmitting to your Lordship the act of Parliament to authorize Justices of the Peace, in certain counties, to seize and detain arms collected and kept for purposes dangerous to the public, which received the Royal assent this day, I think it right to impress upon your Lordship, and to request your Lordship to impress upon the Magistrates acting within the county of Chester, the extreme importance that this act should be enforced with vigilance and activity in all those places where the illegal practices against which it is directed are pursued. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"H. M. Lieutenant
of the county of— "SIDMOUTH."

Miss O'Neill.—On Saturday morning last William. Wrixon Becher, Esq., a gentleman of very considerable property, and the representative for Mallow in Parliament, led to the hymeneal altar the lovely and eminently-accomplished Miss O'Neill, with whose virtues and talents we are all so well acquainted. The ceremony was performed at Kilfane-church, by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Ossory. The happy pair are to remain a few days at Kilfane-house, the hospitable mansion of John Power, Esq., after which they proceed to the Dean of Lismore's, on their way to the seat of Mr. Becher, in the county of Cork.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Mr. Becher settles 1,000l. a year on Miss O'Neill, now Mrs. Becher. He refused to take a shilling of her fortune, which she has settled on her family as follows:—On her father and mother, 500l. a year; her brother Robert, 300l a year; her second brother, in the 44th regiment, 200l. a year; and on her sister, a sum of 5,000l.

[*The Times, Dec. 25.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE INTERNAL STATE OF THE CUNTRY. PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.) BY COMMAND OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

Halifax, Nov. 9. 1819.

Sir—It was expected that great numbers of persons would from here attend the meeting at Huddersfield yesterday, but it was thought sufficient to close the ale houses at eight o'clock.

It does seem to me, however, that a most outrageous breach of the peace was effected last night here In truth, all we can expect is that on the next occasion, absolute plunder and destruction of property, and perhaps of life, will be the consequence. This is the natural and obvious march of the spirit that pervades this part of the country.

I enclose for Lord Sidmouth's information, copies of the examinations I have taken. It is my intention to apprehend the parties, and if the complaint be proved, to commit them, or hold them to bail to answer at the next assizes.

(Signed) THOMAS HORTON, Colonel.

To H. Hobhouse, Esq. &c.

West Riding of Yorkshire.

John Brierley Deputy Constable of Halifax, came before me this 9th day of November, 1819, and on Oath saith.

That near eight o'clock last evening, he met many hundreds of persons near to Barum Top in Halifax, coming, as he believes, from the meeting at Huddersfield; that they marched in ranks about eight or ten abreast, with music and six or seven flags, and lighted candles; many of them had sticks, some large ones on their shoulders; that at Barum Top they shouted and fired many pistols in the air; as they went on he thought they became more riotous, repeating their fire quicker, and he thought it his duty, though quite alone to attempt to preserve the peace of the town; that with this view he went to the man who beat the great drum and rapping on it with his Constable's staff, charged him to cease playing or beating, saying the town must not he disturbed in that way; that the drummer …to beat, at also the band generally … degree; marching down the street, the fifing … again, also the music. Near the White Lion … deponent received on his right leg a very severe kick, which nearly took his legs from under him; He his certain that Joseph Baines, of Halifax, is the man who so assaulted him, and ran away directly, threading backward and forward through the ranks, and that he must have known deponent Baines was close to him and deponent following him till he was perfectly certain who it was; deponent then went down the street with the crowd, the band playing all the way; and pistols being fired, and loud shouting made: deponent says the street down which the crowd marched is the most public one in the town and they must have marched about half a mile through it, reckoning from Baram Top to the Talbot, that, seeing the crowd all at the front door of the Talbot, he ran round to the back door, and went in to get the front fastened; that a few of the mob had already entered the house.

That, in going down the street, he saw Joseph Wood, the son of James Wood. of Halifax mason, and John Ingham junior of Halifax plasterer, marching in the ranks of the mob; that he cannot say who it was that fired any of the pistols; that he left the mob at the Talbot door shouting and firing pistols, and went himself to have the alehouse near it shut up.

JOHN BRIERLEY.

Sworn before me, Thomas Horton.

West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. David Mallinson, of Halifax, clerk, came before me this 9th day of November, 1819, and on his oath says.

That near eight o'clock last evening he saw a large crowd of persons go down the main street of Halifax with lighted candles, a band of music, and flags, shouting very much and firing pistols he followed them to the front of the Talbot; that where the crowd halted, the door being fast; that they marched in regular order; that he observed Joseph Roberts, of Halifax, nailmaker, on the Talbot steps, speaking to the crowd, beginning by calling them brothers, or countrymen, or some such term; that he does not know exactly what he said, but thinks the object of his speech was to call on the crowd to thank the band for their attendance, also saying something about Radical Reform; that he saw Roberts that morning going towards Huddersfield with a stick in his hand, not a yard long, like a cudgel, but does not know whether he had it at night.

D. MALLINSON.

Sworn before me, Thomas Horton,

Manchester, Nov, 10, 1819.

My Lord.—The state of this town and neighbourhood remains much the same as when on the 1st Inst I wrote to your Lordship. On Sunday last, between six and eight o'clock, a pistol loaded with ball was fired into the lodgings or sitting room of a Mr. Mutrie, who gave evidence before the Coroner on the inquest of John Lees, as to the attack of the mob on the Manchester Yeomanry. On Monday night, about eleven o'clock a pistol loaded with slugs, was fired into one of the bed rooms of Mr. Thomas Hardman's house, in Quay-street; but fortunately without injury; and two or three other instances of the firing of pistols, with malicious intent, have also occurred. I mean ultimately to collect the instances on oath for your Lordship's information. I much fear they will increase before the meeting of Parliament, and most likely in a greater degree to call on the Legislature to interfere. Meetings will continue to be held, though not in this immediate neighbourhood. ---One was held at Wigan, about twenty miles distant, and another at Huddersfield, distant twenty-six miles, on Monday last, large, both large meetings.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. NORR…

To Lord Viscount Sidmouth, &c. &c. &c.

Blackburn, Nov. 10, 1819.

My Lord,---I have thought it expedient to transmit to your Lordship drawings of different pikes, which have been seized in this neighbourhood, for the purpose of removing the incredulity which even yet seems to prevail in some minds as to their existence.

I must now request your Lordship's attention to another subject of immediate and urgent importance.

It is the general opinion, that the spirit of the Reformers, as they entitle themselves, is on the decline; an opinion grounded solely on their present quiet and silence.

I have strong reasons for thinking very differently For in the first place, pikes continue to be made and circulated daily, in different parts of the country, and with perfect impunity, as, in consequence of former seizures, the makers will sell to none but known friends, and will enter into no conversation with strangers (excepting in a single instance) on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) T. D. WHITAKER.

To Lord Visconnt Sidmouth.

Heigh Hall, Wigan, Nov. 11, 1819.

My Lord,—One of the seditious Meetings, the nature of which I need not describe, was held on a common, distant about two miles from Wigan, on Monday the 8th instant. Its object was evidently to feel for the disposition of the inhabitants of Wigan and its vicinity.

About 6,000 person assembled round the temporary stage, and probably about 4,000 persons more were present, but they remained at such a distance as shewed that curiosity alone had led them to that spot. The Meeting was held at the requisition of some low persons of Wigan. but they were joined on the common by the dangerous rabble of Bolton, who were all armed with bludgeons and rumour says, with arms, chiefly loaded pistols, which was manifested by the explosion of them towards the close of the day. Harrison addressed them from the stage or platform.

The mob carried 18 flags, with the usual symbols of sedition; they had selected the day of the Quarter Sessions being held at Liverpool, for their Meeting; but the Magistrates of Wigan and its vicinity were aware of that trick, and remained at their posts. The Magistrates were seven in number, myself being their Chairman which has induced me to trouble your Lordship with a communication of the events of the day.

Sir Wm. Gerard, with 39 of his Yeomanry Cavalry being the effectives of two troops, attended Wigan at the requisition of the Magistrates. As the leaders had selected a large common for their meeting, the Magistrates thought it adviseable not to interfere with them, as situated there they could do no mischief; and they thought it quiet sufficient to send to the spot a body of special Constables to preserve the peace and order; the Magistrates Yeomanry Cavalry, and the superior class of the inhabitants of Wigan remained in the burgh, awaiting the result. In this position the Magistrates rested having determined, that as the meeting of Parliament was so

(Continued after the Advertisement.)

FOR
Madras and Bengal,
THE
Ship Hannah,
SAILS positively on Tuesday next, the 9th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to *Capt. Heathorn.*
Bombay, May 3.

(Continued from the third Page.)

near, they would pay no attention either to the leaders or their flags, and the day passed away with the greatest order and tranquillity.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) BALCARRAS.
Viscount Sidmouth, &c. &c.

The following is an extract from the Speech of Mr. Harrison, on Monday, the 8th of November 1819.

"If any man molest you, or oppress you, knock him down keep him down and cut him when he is down."

It has been inculcated here, and with too much success that the people have a right to carry concealed arms, for the purpose of self defence, against the disturbers of their meetings.

B——.

Police Office, Manchester, Nov. 12, 1819.

My Lord---We have the honour to commence our official correspondence with your Lordship on a painful and alarming subject---the attempted assassination of Mr. Nadin--an event which we understand was communicated to your Lordship by Mr. Norris, the evening it occurred.

By the posting bill herewith enclosed, your Lordship will be informed of the measures which we have adopted; and we beg leave to submit to your Lordship's consideration, the propriety of offering a pardon, on the considerations proposed.

Up to the present time, we regret to state, that we have not any further information on the subject than the description given by Mr. Nadin, but every exertion will be made for the discovery of the offender.

We have not hitherto addressed your Lordship on the political state of the town and neighbourhood, having been informed that Mr. Norris has regularly communicated the passing events. On this important subject we regret that it is not in our power to report, favourably. The system of arming is continued to a great extent, and although it does not appear to be the intention of the Reformers to hold a general meeting previous to the assembling of Parliament, from the best information we can obtain, we learn that arrangments are making for delegates, or agents, to attend and watch the proceedings of Parliament; and in the event of measures being adopted, which they may consider inimical to their views, then a signal to be given for an immediate simultaneous rising.

In a few days we hope for further information, which we will immediately communicate to your Lordship, as well as the particulars of other information, which we have obtained periodically during the present week, which, we trust, will be acceptable.

We beg to assure your Lordship, that, during this eventful period, our best attention and exertion shall be devoted to preserving the peace of this town and neighbourhood, in which we rely on the cordial support of your Lordship's Government.

We have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed by the Boroughreeve and Constables of Manchester)
To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

Lancashire to wit.

The Examination of ****, taken upon oath, before Laurence Halsted Esq, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Lancaster, the 15th Nov. 1819.

On my arrival in Buraly this morning, I found Colonel Hargrave on horseback, and all the millitary in readiness. The Reformers were comeing with their flags, caps of liberty, and bands of music. They had with them large staffs and sticks. I went to the Bull public house, and shortly after the Colonel came with one of the staffs in his hand which he had taken from one of the Reformers. It was the shaft of a pike. The man broke from him, and escaped in the crowd. The Colonel was desirous not to call the military out to action on this circumstance alone; for he said to me, that if the Reformers were quiet, the Magistrates would suffer them to meet. I saw the Reformers pass by the Sun orderly and quietly, and I followed them to the place where the hustings were erected; and then my friend and I found all those who had staffs and sticks with them, employed cleaning out the hole at the end, to admit the pike for they were all of them shafts for pikes; they cleaned out the gravel; they had used the sticks and staffs to walk with, and they were full of dirt and gravel which they picked out with the shaft end of the pike. They generally had the pikes, in the sleeve of the coat, and some had them concealed in their breasts, I saw a great many pikes on the ground. They were not so very cautious, in concealing them; many shewed them without fear. The pikemen were nearest to the hustings; and behind them were as many who had pistols; I saw a great number of pistols on the field. I saw the person who was wounded by one of the pikes being accidentally thrust against his leg. Whilst writing this, a person came into the room, and said that he had seen a man who was cut in the breast by his own pike. The shafts of the pikes were hooped with iron hoops, like that which the Colonel had taken. On the hustings there were about thirty persons, all of them strangers to me except Knight, who wore the red cap of liberty on the hustings, and was chairman, the sailor boy (or Walker) from Manchester, and George Dewhurst, of Blackborn. They had eighteen flags and three caps of liberty; on one of the flags was wrote, "Fitzwilliam and the Yorkshire Reformers;" and on one of the caps, "Liberty or death;" which in particular parts of the orators' speeches, was hoisted aloft on its pole, and then dropped again, and taken off. The speeches of the orators were such as are generally made at the meetings of the Reformers, holding up the Ministers and Magistrates, and Officers of Justice, to contempt and ridicule.

The number of reformers was very great; I measured the circle they occupied round the hustings; it was one hundred and fifty yards; and I judge, that if all who were on the outside of the circle had been in it, they would have been as close as it is possible for men to stand. The most striking of their resolutions is that which called upon them to oppose the measures of Parliament, if they should attempt [illegible] all such things On the breaking up of the meeting, they seperated into two bodies; one came to Burnley, and the other went a different way. They remained a long time in the road and fields adjoining where they seperated, and then they began to discharge their pistols, swearing they should like to have a dust with the soldiers before they parted. They fired scores of pistols in the road, whilst they were there. I left them before they seperated, for I was afraid they would do something that would bring back the soldiers; and all the way to Burnley, (for the meeting was about half a mile from the town) as I walked on, I heard hundreds of pistols discharged in all directions. It resembled Manchester and its neighbourhood, on the night of a 5th of November, for firing in all directions as they went away. Mr. Knight did not stop in the lane, but went on to Burnley with the other of his friends; and the firing did not commence till he had left them in the road. They appeared anxious for the soldiers to come; happily they did not: for if they had the mischief would have been serious on both sides. On comeing into Burnley again, I saw the military posted in various parts of the town, and Colonel Hargreave in attendance at the Bull Public House. My friend and I, when we had seen the pikes and pistols round the hustings, went in search of Col. Hargreave; we did not find him, but left a note for him, that if they wished to make a seizure of pikes & pistols they might take a great number, for all who had sticks or staffs had pikes in the sleeves of the coat, or in the breast, for we had seen a great many, and they were all like that which the Colonel took, hoopped at the hole end with a strong iron hoop. As soon as night came on, the town was thrown into alarm by the fire bell. I immediately heard the bugle sounding for the military. A cotton factory had got accidentaly on fire; but was soon put out, without doing much damage. whilst I was on the field, I heard a great many say, that if the Colonel, that Devil, came, they would give him enough; and intimating, at the same time, that they would put him to death. If he had brought up the soldiers, they could not have acted, from the particular situation of the ground. The field is a three cornered one, with high hedges near it.

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Sworn before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the said county, 15th November 1819. LAWRENCE HALSTEAD.

Pontefract, Nov. 18 18

My Lord—I have the honor to report to your Lordship the result of such information as I have received in the several journies I have made since I left town, and from creditable authority in other places.

It appear certain that simultaneous meetings had been agreed upon to assemble on the 1st of this month, at Newcastle upon Tyne, at Carlisle, at Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Barnsly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, at Manchester, Bolton, Wigan, Blackburne and Burnley in Lancashire; at Newcastle under Lyme at Nottingham, at Liecester, and at Coventry. I have heard other places named, but not from such authority that I could name them in the report; nor do I mention the meetings in London, in Scotland, and in places not in counties composing the district in which I hold the military command.

As meetings had very lately been held in almost all the above named towns, those agreed upon for the 1st instant must have had some particular object in view.

Although a schism among the leaders had prevented these meetings, yet in Lancashire and some few towns where disaffection has long prevailed, no difference appears, and the numbers of discontented remain undiminished: but in places where it is of less mature existence, a most desireable check, from various causes, have been effected; but it would be fatal to its annihilation in them, if there was yet any relaxation of our attention, and of means to suppress it entirely; a similar false security at times within the last three years, has brought disaffection to its present height in Lancashire, the vigilance of the civil authorities in it having ceased upon every short period of quiet.

A plan has been adopted to circulate more generally seditious and blasphemous tracts, which is to send gratis such publication weekly, directed to the servants in large families' which I thiuk worthy of mention, not merely to show how indifatigable the authors and leaders of sedition are, in affecting their purpose, but that it may be thought expedient to put the heads of families upon their guard

Six different attempts have come to my knowledge to seduce the soldiers, but without the least effect; some of them are under legal investigation.

I have only further to add, that whatever disunion may prevail among the leaders of sedition and Radical Reform, they still unite in the endeavour, (though I hope with less success,) to excite irritation and discontent among their followers, and to intimidate the loyal and well affected.

with a firm belief in the accuracy of the foregoing statement, I considered my duty to make this report.

I have the honor to be with respect, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BYNG, Major-General.

PAPERS RELATING to CHESHIRE & DURHAM

Macclesfield, Cheshire, Aug. 18

My Lord,——I beg leave to acquaint your Lordship that a mob of the Reformers assembled last night about half past 8 o'clock p. m. in the market-place in this town; the Mayor read the Riot Act about half past 8 p. m.; about 9 the mob proceeded to a very outrageous attack on the house and printing-shop of Mr. Jonathan Wilson, printer of the *Macclesfield Courier*, and demolished the door and windows: they also attacked the house of Mr. Thomas Grimsdich, solici, tor, an officer in the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in the Macclesfield troop; they broke all his front windows; they attacked my house and demolished my front windows, &c. They took advantage of the absence of our cavalry on duty at Manchester, and part of the 31st regiment of foot, which were here till last night, Twelve at night an express came from Manchester ordering them to Stockport, so that we were left quite defenceless; we turned out & restored peace at last; and this morning, at five a. m. the party of the 31st regiment arrived here from Stockport, and at ten a. m. our two troops of cavalry arrived from Manchester. The Major accompanied by the rest of the Magistrates of this borough read the Riot Act, and declared the town in a state of rebellion, and delivered it up to the charge of the military from the circumstance of their having last night attacked the post office: and I humbly submit, that for the better and future

Your Lordship's most obedient h[illegible]ble command,
Lord Viscount Sidmouth- TIM. JON[illegible]

Gateshead, Oct. 13.

My Lord,——We have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that we have addressed a letter this morning to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, respecting the present state of Chester ward in the county of Durham of which we desire to forward a copy to you.

We have the honor to be, your Lordship's humble servants,

ADAM ASKEW, Chairman, G. T. LEATON.
H. G. LIDDELL, CHA. THORP.
ROBERT SHAW, J. COLLINSON.

To Lord Sidmouth.

Copy of the letter sent to the Lord Lieutenant.

My Lord,——We, the Magistrates of Chester ward assembled at a general meeting, feel it to be our duty to represent to your Lordship, that from the proceedings upon the river Tyne, and the general state of the ward, we are unable to answer for the preservation of the public peace, or the security of the inhabitants, without an increase of the military force.

We should be glad to have the Yeomanry force of the ward put into active service, and trust that your Lordship will adopt such measures as you may think requisite upon the present emergency-

(Signed) A. ARSKEW, Chairman, GEO. THOS. LEATON,
H. G. LIDDELL J. COLINSON,
ROB. SHAW, CHA. THORP.
THOS. BAKER.

Raby-castle, Oct. 15.

My Lord,——I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of an urgent requisition from the magistrates in the north district of this county, and from the Mayor of Newcastle, who has stated to me that he had been attacked in the execution of his duty I have judged it expedient to order out the South Tyne Yeomanry Cavalry, and to place them under the authority of the Magistrates, who must be responsible if they order the military to act; and I have urged them strongly not to do so, unless the civil power is overcome or incompetent. I cannot help observing, that the refractory Reformers and the Radical Reformers are. I trust, perfectly separate, although [illegible] inflamatory language and seditious writings, are diffused amongst the former, who formed, I suppose, a part of that large assemblage uf people who met in Newcastle moor, on Monday, but who I hear have quietly dispersed. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's very obedient and humble servant.

DARLINGTON, Lord Lieut.

To Viscount Sidmouth.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Tuesday Dec.* 21.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Dec. 20.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household has appointed the Rev. Peter Vaughan, D. D. Warden of Merton-college, Oxford, Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Rev. John Carleton, D. D., deceased.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Dec. 21.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majestys to appoint Samual Gregory Marshall, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul at Ostend and its dependencies.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Richard Rochfort Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul at Embden.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 18.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Capt. J. Mylne, from the half-pay of the 24th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a troop, vice W. Brown, who exchanges receiving the difference.

44th Foot.—Lieut. J. M'Dermott, from the half-pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Gamble deceased.

47th Ditto.—Ensign J. S. Ridge, from the half-pay of the 59th Foot, to be Ensign, vice G. Rooke, who exchanges.

67th Ditto.—Lieut. G. C. Harpour, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Brown, deceased.

87th Ditto.—Cadet L. W. Halstead, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Vincent, whose appointment has not taken place.

DEC. 20.

47th Ditto.—W. T. R. Smith, gen. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Marriott, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons.

69th Regiment of Foot.—Captain J. Cassidy to be Major, without purchase, vice Maxwell deceased.

87th Ditto.—Lieut. W. Hutchinson to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Costley, deceased.

MINORITY

Against the Bill for searching Houses for Arms during the Night.

Abercromby, J.	Lambton, J. G
Allen, J. H.	Lyttelton, Hon. W
Althorp, Viscount	Manning, W
Anson, Hon. G.	Macleod, R.
Aubrey, Sir John	Macdonald, James
Baring, Sir T.	Martin, John
Benumont, T. W.	Maxwell, John
Burton, R. C.	Mildmay, P. St. J.
Benett, John	Milton, Viscount
Barnett, James	Monck, Sir C.
Benyon, B.	Moore, Peter
Bernal, R.	Nugent, Lord
Birch, Joseph	Ommanney, F. M
Brougham, H.	O'Callaghan, J.
Byng, George	Ord, W
Calcraft, John	Osborne, Lord E
Calvert, C.	Protheroe, E
Carter, John	Portman, E. B
Cavendish, Lord G.	Palmer, C. F
Cavendish, Hon. H.	Parnell, Sir H
Clifton, Viscount	Parnell, W.
Colborne, N. R.	Phillips, G.
Davies, H. G.	Phillips, G. jun.
De Crespigny, W.	Phillips, C. M
Denman, Thomas	Price, Robert
Denison, W. J.	Rickford, W
Duncannon, Viscount	Ricardo, D
	Robarts, A.
	Russell, Lord C
	Russell, G R
	Sebright, Sir J.
	Scarlett, J
	Sefton, Earl of
	Smith, John
	Smith, William
	Taylor, A. M.
	Tavistock, Marquis
	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
	Wilson, Thomas
	Waithman, Ald.
	Webbe, Edward
	Wharton, John
	Whitbread, W. H.
	Wilkins, Walter
	Williams, Wm.
	Wilson, Sir R.
	Wood, Ald.
	Yorke, Sir Joseph
	Teller.
	Bennett, Hon. H. G.

MINORITY

Against the bringing up of the Report on the Arms Seizure Bill.

Anson, Hon. G	Nugent, Lord
Allen, J. H	Palmer, C. F
Benett, J	Protheroe, E
Bennet, Hon. H. G	Parnell, Wm.
Brougham, H	Ricardo, D
Crompton, S	Rancliffe, Lord
Davies, T. H	Ridley, Sir M. W
Denman, T	Robarts, W. T
Dundas, Thomas	Robarts, A
Ellice, Edward	Russell, Lord J
Eergusson, Sir R	Sefton, Lord
Fitzroy, Lord C	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G
Grant, J. P	Webbe, Edward
Graham, J. R. G	Wilkins, Walter
Griffiths, J. W	Wilson, Sir R.
Hume, Joseph	Wilson, T
Heron, Sir R	Wood, Ald.
Kennedy, T. F	Tellers.
Lyttelton, Hon. W	Lambton, J.
Martin, John	Osborne, Lord F.
Moore, Peter	

[*Times, Dec.* 17

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Nov. 29th.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the Clerk read the foffowing passages from the Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the opening of the Session:—

I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquility, the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the Constitution of this kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those political institutions, which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property, and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you, and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measnres as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation."

After the Clerk had finished reading this extract,

Lord Castlereagh presented himself to the notice of the House, and said that he rose in pursuance of notice which he had given on a former evening, to call their attention to the internal state of the country. He had never, in the whole course of his parliamentary career, risen to perform a more painful and necessary task, then that which it was now his duty to perform. He called it a painful task, because nothing could be more painful than to declare to the country the imperious necessity which existed for passing certain penal and coercive laws, in order to preserve its tranquillity and existence.—He called it also a necessary task because Ministers, in the present awful situation of the country (and he should have said dangerous situation, if Parliament had refused to meet with vigour and fortitude its extraordinary exigencies), were bound to consider the claim which every good and loyal subject had to protection, and to see that such a claim

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

was not neglected. At the same time, the people had a right to look to his Majesty's Ministers, and to demand of them to make only such regulations as were in the spirit of the Constitution under which they lived, of the liberty which they had always enjoyed, and of those privileges which had made their Government a source of happiness to themselves and of envy and admiration to surrounding nations. He could assure the House, that his Majesty's Ministers, had considered the measures which he should that night propose to their adoption, with the greatest anxiety, and had endeavoured to frame them in the spirit which he had just described; they had directed their attention to the abuse of certain rights which menaced the very existence of those rights of which they were abuses; and though they aimed at correcting those abuses had still shown a wish to preserve those privileges, which, at the same time that they were the most ancient, were also the most valuable inheritance of the people. Their best thoughts had been directed to this subject; they had employed much time and much deliberation upon it; and he could assure honourable gentlemen opposite, from whom indeed on this occasion he expected considerable support, that they had been actuated in all which they had done by a desire to protect liberty on one hand, and loyalty and property on the other from the novel dangers by which they are all at present surrounded. As the House had a right to expect of him a succinct account of the measures which he intended to propose, and as it was as much their duty to receive, at it was his duty to give them, such an account, he should now, without any further preface, even though some of the measures were to originate in the other House, offer all of them to their consideration, in order that no member might give an opinion upon them without seeing the full scope of such individual proposition, both as an insulated proposition, and as a proposition connected with others, and without being able to judge whether they would so fit in with each other as to make a perfect and consistent whole. He should, of course, support each and all of these measures and the general principles upon which they were founded; but in order to save the time of the House, he should not enter into any minute reasonings upon them at present but state them at once broadly. And distinctly He should now assume, on the authority of the speech from the throne, that great danger was menacing the country—that a spirit was prevalent in the manufacturing districts incompatible with the constitution of the kingdom—that it was threatening the destruction of all those rights which were most valuable, and that it aimed not only at the change of all those political institutions which had hitherto constituted the pride and security of the country, but also at the subversion of property, & of all those rights on which society depended. He conceived that this statement could not receive the slightest resistance from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney); because he had allowed that there was a party in the state, against whom he had felt it to be his duty to enter a most solemn protest, and against whom he had given the Crown a pledge, that he would uphold the Constitution in its utmost purity (Loud cries of hear.) He was also confirmed in the statement which he had just made, by the opinions which had been formed by those who were, from their situation, the best judges of the state of the kingdom, he meant the various Benches of Magistrates in Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Lancashire, and the Grand Jury of the latter county in particular: if he wanted any other confirmation, he should look for it in the declaration of that great and important county, whose commercial interests were second to none, and whose population was little less than a million of souls, the county palatine of Lancaster, in which it was stated that the existing circumstance of the county bordered upon rebellion. He also rested on the statement of one of the first commercial authorities in the Kingdom, the Member for Taunton, who had said, that in the manufacturing districts, a system of late years had grown up which required to be put down without delay; that unless it were put down, it would destroy the manufacturing interests; and that in its being put down, none were so directly interested as the poor themselves. He therefore trusted that credit would be given him, when he said that he was not proposing any thing which he did not conscientiously believe to be required by the dangerous situation of the country, and to be calculated to promote its tranquillity and prosperity. He should be reluctant to allow, that the picture which he had just drawn of our internal situation was a picture applying to the whole of it. He had an individual pride (individual, he meant, as he was connected by birth and education with that part of the empire) in stating, that as far as Ireland was concerned, she had never, with some local exceptions, experienced greater tranquillity and prosperity. (Cheers,) Long might she continue to enjoy that state of tranquil prosperity! It would not only diffuse comfort, and happiness, and plenty, throughout the land; but would place her national character in a brighter light than that in which it had ever been contemplated. In Great Britain, also, an important exception was to be made. The agricultural interest, which formed so important a branch in the nation, was never known to be in better state of repose than it was at present, and was fast recovering from the distress which had once surrounded it. (An Hon. Member from under the gallery here cried, "No, no!" The Noble Lord said a few words across the table, but they were inaudible in the gallery.) Even the manufacturing districts, which contained a full third of the British population, and in a wholesome state, by far the most industrious and laborious part of it, comprised much loyalty and attachment to the Constitution. He said this without the least reserve or hesitation, because he wished to strip the matter of all exaggeration. Far was it from his intention to say, that all in those districts were infected with the pestilence which at present raged among us; no, there was loyalty enough, even here, to put down treason, whenever or wherever it dared openly to present itself, though not sufficient to prevent it from committing great devastation, before it was ultimately quelled. It was not for the safety of the state, therefore, that he trembled, but for the safety of those deluded and infatuated wretches who were seeking to subvert in. If Parliament did not now, in its wisdom, interpose, they would be exposed to all the horrors of a devastating rebellion in that part of the kingdom. Into the causes of the dissatisfaction which prevailed among its inhabitants, he did not feel inclined to enter at present; on a future occasion he should not shrink fro discussing them; but all that he should now say was, that as far as his inquiries went (and they had not been scanty), the market for industry had not been narrowed either at home or abroad. At home, indeed, every man who was at all acquainted with the march of our affairs, the increase of our population, and consequently the increase of its wants, must be aware that it had considerably increased; abroad it had suffered no diminution, except in a country which these wiseacres held up as an object of imitation to their own, which, they maintained, had a Government all perfect and complete—which, though it had recently been suffering under as great commercial embarrassment as their own, they represented as a perfect paradise—he meant America. There, indeed, the market had been narrowed, though no where in Europe, if he might trust the information which he had received. The causes of the distress which now existed were not by any means such as these infatuated people supposed them to be: time was the only cure for them; and no sensible man would tell them (for no sensible man could himself believe) that Parliament could remove them by its interference, much less such a Parliament as they themselves would appoint. Having said thus much on the state of the nation, he would now hasten to the question itself, and would take the measures which he intended to propose, in that order in which they ought to be placed from our existing circumstances. They divided themselves into five distinct heads: and of these five he should take that first which he considered most pressing, and that last which he considered most important to the tranquillization of the country. The first of his measures related to that which had never been known in this country till of late years, which was quite an innovation upon all its habits, customs, and prejudices, which was borrowed from the worst days of France, and which conduced most essentially to the progress of the revolution, the tumultuous assembling of the people: the second of them related to a system which had been produced by the extraordinary circumstances of the times, and which, if not checked, would rapidly extend itself—the training of large bodies of men for military, he might add, for rebellious purposes, without the authority of the Crown; the third was, an Act of Local Power, and intended to confer upon Magistrates in the district the same powers which were granted in 1812—to enter the houses of suspicious persons, and seize such arms as they might find there; the fourth was, to procure a more speedy execution of justice, in cases of trials for misdemeanors; the fifth regarded the press. With regard to the first of these measures, he must desire the House to consider the abstract right on which the right of meeting to petition was founded. No man could value more highly than he did the right which the people unquestionably enjoyed to meet to consider on the grievances which they felt, either individually or collectively, and to carry to the foot of the throne or of Parliament their petitions for redress of them. From the mode, however, in which this right had recently been laid down, and from the *doctrines* which had been founded upon it, it appeared to him, that unless common sense was applied to the law which had recently been promulgated on this subject (and law and common sense did not travel so far asunder as some people thought), that law must inevitably lead to sanguinary rebellion in the first case; and that which was its never failing concomitant military despotism, in the second. He lamented most strongly, and he thought that several of those who had signed the requisitions for county meetings, also lamented, that they had stated in such broad terms the right of the people to assemble. He had, however, never seen among the many resolutions which had been adopted any document officially signed which carried this right to a higher point than the famous one signed by Thistlewood, who, no doubt, had good legal radical assistance. He said, that thousands tens of thousands hundreds of thousands, and even millions, might meet in any one given place, in any one given time, and that it made no difference whether they met with or without arms, with or without flags, or with or without all that novel paraphernalia which had lately rendered those meetings so conspicuous. Now, he would ask any prudent man, whether it was right to assert that the people, (and, for the sake of the argument, he was at liberty to assume the whole of the people), might meet at one place, and to say that the Magistrate were to stand quiet after the meeting was assembled, until some positive damage was done. If such a principle could exist, it would prove that the laws of England were absurd on the face of them. The state in which we are now living could not long continue, if we wished to remain a free people? for he would put it to the sense of the House, whether it was right, that when any fellow chose to convene a meeting, all the Magistracy, and all the military, were to be regularly called forward? Was it to go forth to the world, that all our future meetings were to be held under military and civil superintendance? and yet, who in the present state of public feeling would advise that they should be held without them? Was it expedient that the whole country should be convulsed, that every loyal man should be placed in a situation, not of childish but of legitimate terror, that he should be called from all his ordinary avocations, and compelled to desert his shop or his ware-house whenever any mad man should think fit, for his own purpose, to assemble a crowd? Was it prudent or politic, that people should be carried 25 miles, in military array, to attend and augment such a crowd? They were told, that if the pensions and sinecures were abolished, the country would be saved, and all would again be well. He would, however, undertake to say, in opposition to those who thus deluded the lower orders, that if the pension list were entirely abolished, and its proceeds allowed to accumulate for ten years, the Manchester spinners, who now earn thirty shillings a week, would not receive, if it were divided among them, the five shillings which they lost by going to one such meetings. Besides, even if they could succeed in that treasonable plan which they entertained, of destroying the national debt, it would not confer upon them the slightest benefit. On the contrary, it would withdraw the present market for their commodities, and would carry poverty and ruin into all their cottages. Those who argued for the legality of meetings like these seemed to have forgotten the difference between *bellum leviatum bellum percussum*; for even though these that attended them had not arms, they were illegal from the numbers which were brought to them; and a Magistrate was therefore bound, not only by his duty, but his solemn oath to protect the loyal against all the attacks of such assemblies. Whatever laxity of language had been used on his subject, he hoped had been dissipated by the debates which had taken place since the commencement of the Session; and he trusted that he might congratulate the country upon this advantage, which was so great, that if no other advantage had been gained, Minister had acted wisely in calling together the Parliament. They were highly indebted to a legal gentleman on the opposite side of the house (Mr. Philibert), whose opinion was doubly valuable on account of the high reputation he had gained in his profession. Even if he had not enjoyed that reputation, there was so much good sense in his opinion, that it must have carried conviction to every thinking mind. He had said, that though the rights of a British subject allowed him to do every thing which the law did not forbid, he was not permitted to contravene or to trench upon the rights of another. He did not

wish to say any thing complimentary of the stream of eloquence which came from his (Lord Castlereagh's) side of the House; but was there no inference to be drawn from the silence which had prevailed upon this subject among the Learned and Honourable Gentlemen opposite? There were occasions when silence was as eloquent, if not more eloquent, than words; and he conceived the present to be one of that nature. He certainly did suppose, that a Gentleman of his legal talents on the other side (Mr. Scarlett), notwithstanding his explanations had pronounced as decided an opinion as was possible, upon the illegality of that meeting, and that he had followed up his argument by making a complaint against his Majesty's Ministers, for suffering several meetings like it (and he had instanced that of Smithfield) to take place subsequently. Another Hon. and Learned Gentleman, (Mr. Brougham, we presume,) who followed in the debate, seemed rather disturbed by the explicitness of this opinion, and therefore introduced into the discussion the swords of the cavalry, which he asserted to have been sharpened for the occasion; though it was now very clear, that they had been merely sent to the cutler to be put in order. Another legal Gentleman, who bore a high, and he believed, a well-earned reputation in his profession, whom they were to hear to-morrow, had promised to prove the lawfulness of the meeting. With regard to his speech in expectancy, he (Lord Castlereagh) had a right to take it on his side of the question; for if any men, or set of men, could entertain a doubt upon such a question, it was high time for the Parliament to remove that doubt, (Cheers from the Ministerial benches) and prevent Honorable and Learned Gentlemen from feeling any embarrassment in future, regarding what was and what was not the law upon the subject. He would now call the attention of the House to such measures as were necessary to meet the evil. The first point to which he had to attend was to call the notice of the House to such enactments as were wanted for regulating public meetings. His first enactment would therefore be, the limitation of their numbers. The second was intended to prevent persons residing in distant districts from attending meetings in districts where they did not reside. The third was, to prevent the existence of simultaneous meetings, for the House would recollect, that they had it in evidence, in the letter of General Byng, that this plan, though defeated by a schism among the leaders, had been seriously entertained, in order to divide the military power, and thus give the Reformers a better opportunity of making a trial of their physical force. These were the three grand points on which he would stand, and for which he would now use a few short, but, as he thought, decisive arguments. Nobody would say, that any bill could effectually meet the evil which did not limit the numbers; and nobody would assert, that by limiting the numbers, they were trenching upon any substantial right of the people: for if deliberation were the object of their meetings, the great numbers in which they had recently assembled were not calculated to aid it. He had no wish to prevent them from assembling, when deliberation was really the object which they had in view; he had no wish to put an end to those meetings which were the peculiar boast of England, and which, till modern times, had been productive of so much benefit and advantage. In latter times, however, these meetings had been of a different kind, and seemed, from the manner in which they were called, and in which they were conducted, to have been borrowed from another country. They had been held under the sanction of the laws to consider of the means best calculated to overturn, by physical force the very laws under which they met. Far was it from him to destroy meetings that were called under the Constitution, and by the authorities of the country: but meetings not called under such authorities, convened by men without character, rank, or fortune, were, in all probability called for improper objects, and therefore were a fit subject for the animadversion of the law; for unless we could reconcile the exercise of our liberties with the preservation of the public peace, (cries of hear, from the Opposition benches,) our liberties would inevitable perish, and society come to a speedy dissolution. With respect to the local and numerical modes of regulating the constitution of meetings, it was obvious, that when they came to the extent, in point of numbers, to which meetings ought to be allowed to go, it was impossible to fix any precise limit. An Hon. Gen. on the other side had said, that meetings ought to be of such a description, as that the civil power would be sufficient to preserve order and peace without any necessity to call in military power. He could assure the Hon. Gentleman, however, that meetings could not be reduced to such an extent without chilling all deliberation. Besides, nothing could be more calculated to embarrass Magistrates than such a limitation of meetings. Therefore he would propose what would effect the object, without encountering those difficulties or objections. From this proposition he would except county meetings, meetings, called by corporate bodies, by grand juries, or by five magistrates. With these exceptions every meeting must be preceded by a notice, for a certain number of days, of the intention to call such a meeting, and must be within the parish. In reference to this measure, he would read the sentiments of a Noble Lord, who always looked with the greatest jealousy on every thing that might effect the liberty of the subject, and who was not disposed to curtail any popular right. Lord Erskine, in a publication lately given by him to the world, applied the following observations to the public grievance of tumultuary meeting:—[His Lordship then read the following extract from Lord Erskine's Defence of the Whigs.] "—— but holding sacred, as I do, the never-to-be surrendered right of British subjects to assemble peaceably, to express to each other and to the Government of the country their grievances and complaints, yet I feel no difficulty in saying, that nothing can be more obviously useless and mischievous than the assembling of immense multitudes, not in their own communities or neighbourhoods, but by moving upon other thronged and agitated districts. Such meetings, however legal they may be, cannot but be dangerous to the industrious poor, collected at a distance from their own homes, only to disturb the industry of others aggravating the sufferings of poverty by the interuption of employment, by the hazard of fatal accidents, and the probable temptation to crime" He (Lord Castlereagh) did not think it necessary to labour this part of the subject further. In confining those meetings to their parishes, it was proposed to make it a misdemenor for any person, not resident in the parish, to attend a meeting in it. Two objects would be effected by this regulation. But before mentioning them he would remark, that some parishes consisted of more than one large township, under distinct Overseers, and were so populous, as to require further limitations to public meetings There were in the country about 30 parishes that were extraordinarily populous, that was, they contained a population beyond 20,000 souls, and none under that population was restricted from a meeting of the whole parish. But with respect to the parishes whose population exceeded that number, a power would be given to Quarter Sessions, who would not be apt to abuse such a power, to divide them into districts, of which each should contain a population not exceeding ten thousand. By this arrangment, it was manifest that there was no intention on the part of Ministers to give a character to meetings not suited for deliberation. The first object, then, of this measnre was to exclude strangers, with security to the right of public deliberation, and without injury to the public peace. It would also prevent those who traded in grievances, from poisoning and deluding the minds of those who had not been aware that they lived under the mildest Government, and had not known that their greatest enemy was the House of Commons. The second object was to prevent the distraction of the attention of Magistrates by vast numbers of simultaneous meetings, not perhaps known to them till the very time of meeting, and then often corresponding with other public meetings or markets. Therefore, it would be required to give notice of the meeting six days beforehand, and the Magistrates were to have the power of postponing the day of meeting to a period not exceeding four days, and of preventing large meetings or simultaneous meetings. The system of itinerant orators, and of simultaneous meetings, would thus be effectually put down. Another measure was one with respect to which, he apprehended, there could be but one sentiment in that House; it was to put a stop a practice which never had been British, but was borrowed from the worst times of the French Revolution. None would be allowed to attend those meetings either armed or in martial array, nor with those symbols which threatened confusion and danger to the peaceable part of the community. It was the law of this country, that a man might possess arms for the protection of his house; but he felt a persuasion that none would contend, that every person was entitled by law to go forth armed. (Hear, hear.) The principle of laying on certain restrictions in this respect was not unknown to our law. It was in fact nothing more than a declaratory law, but he should certainly add a clause, which happily had never been called for before in this country, to prevent any kind of arms from being carried to a public meeting. This would extend to county meetings, as well as to meetings confined to the parish, because a county meeting in this country had been disgraced by radicals armed who attended it. All meetings, were, therefore, comprehended in this measure.—(Hear.) Meetings had also been attended in the country by females. It was certainly not intended to introduce any restrictive measure with respect to them. But he could not refrain from observing, that it was only in the worst part of the French Revolution, that women attended their bloody meetings; it was only at the time that atrocity and cruelty were pushed to their utmost height, that the blood-hounds of the day thought of recruiting their strength from the brothel and the public markets. It was only the most abandoned of the female sex that ever attended their meetings, and he felt sure the innate delicacy, the virtuous pride, the modest feelings of English women would always prevent them from imitating an example which was only to be thought of to excite abhorrence and disgust. Although women were to be found in attendance at similar meetings in this country, that attendance was as partial as it was numerically small; and for the credit of those in the Metropolis he would say, they did not degrade themselves, nor disgrace their sex by mixing with those revolutionary assemblages, which endangered the peace of the first city in the world.—(Loud cheering,)—It was only from the outcasts of society that women, even in France, could be dragged forth to play those parts in that horrid drama; and he trusted, that England would never be degraded by scenes which were exampled only in the bloody tragedy that was performed in France during the frightful period of her sanguinary revolution.—(Hear, hear)—Meetings, then, were to be limited to the parish, a notice of six days was to be given of the intention to hold a meeting: the Magistrates might vary the time of meeting to a period not exceeding four days; those banners, and symbols, and arms, which threatened revolution, and were drawn from the French revolution were to be prohibited. In order to render this measure effectual, it would be necessary to fortify the hands of the Magistrates with a power to prevent inroads of masses of persons from other parishes. He felt it necessary, & he thought it proper to state, that, when Magistrates should have made proclamation for strangers to withdraw; if they did not immediately withdraw, the meeting should become illegal, and the Magistrates should be entitled to treat it as an illegal meeting. He did not propose to make it felony or death. (Cheering from the Opposition) If the Hon. and gallant General (Sir R. Wilson) was acquainted with the principle of the Riot Act, he must be aware that any person standing out against authority was guilty of felony. In 1817 (he did not know whether the gallant General was then a Member of that House) a similar principle was acted upon. It would be, in the proposed measure, a chergyable felony; but as parish meetings could not require the usual time to disperse after proclamation, only a quarter of an hour would be allowed for strangers to withdraw, and in half an hour afterwards the meeting should become illegal. The second subject to which he would call their attention, was the practice of training and drilling. (Here his Lordship remarked, that debating societies not regulated by a Magistrate's license, were included in the restriction which he had detailed). The practice of training and drilling was foreign to every principle of our Constitution, and must be reprobated by all who agreed in sustaining constitutional principles. Training, with or without arms, and all military manœuvres, would be prohibited. Meetings for these purposes would be rendered illegal, and Magistrates might disperse them at their discretion. A distinction would be made between the drillers and the drilled, because the drillers must be supposed to be more intelligent than the drilled. It was most gratifying to him to be able to say, that, although it had been reported that old soldiers, forgetting their allegiance, had assisted in training others in military exercise, and that although in one or two cases it might be so, yet nothing could be more exemplary than the conduct of those men who had been discharged from the army. (Hear!) For drillers, not only would fine and imprisonment be assigned as a punishment, but transportation might be inflicted, if the court saw proper. The state of the country, and the secret and seditious practices which prevailed in certain parts of it, called loudly upon Parliament to enact some measure without delay for the detection of arms provided for an illegal purpose. The measure he would propose would be drawn from a similar measure which he had proposed to the House in 1812 (the Disarming Act for the Midland Counties). It would extend only to certain counties, but it might be extended to others at the desire of the Lord-Lieutenant of any county. There was no principle introduced by this measure which could be considered new or unnecessary, always connecting it with the actual state of certain parts of the country. Another measure which he had to submit to them, respected the unbounded license of delay which existed in certain cases of misdemeanour, and it would provide that such persons should go to trial immediately, unless they showed cause to the contrary. At present there was a power of putting off such trials for about a year and a half. The object was, to make such a regulation as would bring misdemeanors more nearly, in that respect, to the state of graver and capital cases. He must say, however, without stating technical reasons, there were instances in which some delay must take place, as in cases in which there were rights of removing by *certiorari* from inferior to superior courts. The state of the country he likewise considered an additional reason for the more frequent administration of justice by the going judges. The long interval between

the autumn and spring assizes afforded great opportunities for escaping due punishment, and presented difficulties in repressing dangerous and seditious practices. It would, therefore, be matter of consideration, whether a system could not be arranged that would give a third assize to those counties. His Majesty's Ministers would have been liable to the charge of having acted upon *ex-post-facto* principles, if they had proceeded against the accused *per saltum*, and that was the reason why they had not appointed a special commission, as the accused would thereby have been deprived of the power of traversing.—He came now to a subject which he considered as of the utmost consequence in a constitutional point of view, and with reference to the internal tranquillity of the country, namely, the danger which threatened the country, from the abuses of the press. He was very happy to have it to say, that the measure which he had to propose to meet this danger applied only to what he might call the treasonable and seditious press of the country—to that class of publications which unfortunately, as the law now stood, were made vehicles for the dissemination, not merely to treason and sedition, but also of blasphemy. It was in his opinion utterly impossible for the mind of man long to withstand the torrent of the criminal and seductive reasoning which was now inevitably poured out to the lower orders; and unless some remedial principle could be hit upon, compatible with the genius of the Constitution, not only all the other measures which he had proposed would be inadequate for the restoration of tranquility, but the mind of the country could never settle down to industry and content. He was ready to admit that this country owed much of the intelligence and high character, for which it was so eminently distinguished, to its free press; and that we could not hope long to retain that envied pre-eminence without the possession of what every rational man would call a free press; but if a free press could not be made compatible with morality, peace, and religion, then a free press might become a great evil, and produce effects by which a free press itself, and every other right and advantage possessed, would be swept away in one general ruin. No endeavour then could be more laudable than one to dispel that well founded alarm which now existed with respect to the press. He conceived that nothing which he had to propose would strike at, or touch, what might be considered the two great pillars of a free press. The first of which was, that no man ought to be prevented from publishing with the utmost freedom, on any subject whatever, without any thing like a previous censorship. The second was, that nothing ought to be done to effect the Trial by Jury (hear!), as applied to the question of libel, in which the Jury had the decision, of both law and fact. It was not his intention to propose any thing to Parliament calculated either to shake the power of Juries, or to prevent individuals from publishing their sentiments in the first instance without any restraint. But he trusted he should be able to state to the House sufficient reason for inducing them to consent to a measure which went to establish a salutary control over the press, and for cutting off those pestilential abuses of the press which now unfortunately existed. In bringing forward some measure for cutting off the abuses of the press, he conceived he should be doing an essential service to the press itself, for nothing was so much calculated to injure the press as those abuses which rendered it an object of apprehension to the well disposed part of society. To the first measure he had to propose he could not imagine any serious opposition would be made. In propounding it he did not feel that he was opening any new principle to Parliament, or indeed calling on Parliament to do more than enforce the existing law of the land. It went to protect that law, and to punish and destroy an abuse which had already been long in operation—he knew not precisely how long—but one from which he thought every mischief arose. This abuse had operated greatly to defraud the revenue, and greatly to the prejudice of the respectable persons who were engaged in the conducting of newspapers. If this evasion were to be tolerated, it would have the effect of throwing all the periodical presses into the hands of men who had neither property nor the means of procuring security, and enable them to inundate the country with poison at a price so humble, that no individual, however necessitous, would be unable to purchase it. The law which he meant to propose was, that the political publications now published without a stamp duty, should be hereafter subjected to a duty like other newspapers. By the stamp laws all advertisements inserted in newspapers were liable to pay a certain tax, consequently the other general stamp duty to which newspapers were subjected, had reference more to the other matter contained in them than to advertisements—namely, to the accounts of events and comments on these events, matter of a similar nature to that contained in the publications which, in point of duty, he now wished to assimilate to them. It was also to be taken into account, that as the political pamphlets now circulated were of a small size, they could be furnished at a much cheaper rate, than newspapers. Indeed, the authors of some of those publications which had done the most mischief, so far from considering themselves exempt from the law of newspapers, did, for a great length of time continue to publish on stamped paper, and did charge to their customers for a great many years the price of tenpence for each copy. But one of them looking into the Stamp Act, and finding, according to the definitions in that Act. that he published a pamphlet and not a newspaper, and that greater profits might be derived by him from selling at a reduced price, discontinued the publishing on stamped paper. The price of a paper of this description, for instance, Cobbet's paper, had been 10d; but suddenly it was published without a stamp, and sold for 2d, What he now proposed was, to follow up the intentions of the Stamp Act, to follow to its legitimate conclusion the law as it now stood with respect to Newspapers, and while adopting means to guard against offences of the press, to guard also against frauds committed not merely against the revenue, but also against the respectable Newspaper Press—to place the publications in question on the same footing with Newspapers. Without now entering into any general definition, he might state that it was proposed that any thing of the nature of pamphlets or newspapers, and [illegible] news, intelligence or political discussion, or the description of political and religious subjects, in short, all subjects which might be considered as political, should be considered as coming within the description of Newspapers, and subjected to the same duty. Such a measures was necessary to prevent the respectable circulation of Newspapers from being defeated, and to render the circulation of dangerous publications more expensive. Such was the first regulation which he should to propose. The second regulation was also a principle already established and recognised by law, particularly with regard to this class of publications. The law now declared that the names of publishers in general, not merely of those of the description of newspapers, but of publications of all sizes, should be given, and that every publication should be considered unlawful which had not the name of the publisher on the face of it, for the purpose of making him amenable to justice. But that regulation was at present rendered completely nugatory by a practice which had been adopted, by which the individual who did the mischief was enabled to escape from the consequences of it. When it was wished to do any act which would draw down the animadversion of the law, the mode adopted for that purpose was to put forward some wretched hack, who, for a small hire, would run all the risk of punishment. Now, if any man would run the risk of being lodged in gaol for a trifling sum, while the individual who was the real author of the offence run no risk whatever, the object of the law was entirely defeated. He had heard that an individual who was convicted, while another individual for whom the illegal act was done, could not be touched. The last person had the impudence to say, "for half-a-crown-a day I can always procure a man to stand in my situation, and I can carry on my trade in that name, while he runs all the risks." When it was recollected too what time, elapsed before applying the penalty of the law after conviction, some remedy on this subject was imperiously called for. What he proposed was, to check the practise of publication by individuals who had no property in their hands—the practice of individuals who had no visible means of paying the penalty to which they made themselves liable, making themselves responsible for others who derived nearly the whole of the benefit from the publication.—In the case of these small publications, he proposed that all persons should be required to give a previous pecuniary security, to abide any judgment that a Court of law may pronounce against them either for treasonable, blasphemious, or seditious libels. He did conceive that this would operate in every way for the protection of the Press. This would have the effect of bringing forward the man at the bottom of the whole, who would not be allowed to put a fagger in his place. The judgement would attach to the security given, and this he trusted would have the effect of throwing the punishment on the proper person. The third regulation with regard to the press which he proposed was rendered absolutely necessary to give effect to the other two.—It was to impose a moderate penalty on all persons publishing or hawking about publications not duly stamped, or not published by persons who had never given any security. If the persons engaged in these publications were not to find instruments for propagating their poison in this manner, they would fail in their object; and therefore it was he proposed to impose a moderate penalty on persons found hawking them, and the penalty should be recoverable on conviction before a justice of peace or other Magistrate. He knew that reproaches had been thrown out against Ministers for not taking effectual means for putting a stop to these seditious and treasonable publications, but these reproaches came with a very bad grace from the other side of the House. In his conscience, he believed, under the existing law, the mischief was beyond the reach of any public prosecutor; for his Learned Friends felt that it could only be dealt with by the regulation proposed, which he had no doubt the House would accede to, as the whole country was interested in protecting the people against the pernicious poison. He had nothing to state upon the subject of the regulation of the press, but these three measures,—1st. To apply the existing law applicable to newspapers, to all publications of the same character 2d. To require all publishers to give previous personal security,—in two responsible securities. 3d. To apply a penalty recoverable before all Magistrates, for hawking about publications with respect to which the provisions of the law have not [illegible] to call the attention of the House to a subject connected with the last. It was a principle not unknown to our law in many offences, and which he thought ought to be applied to the specific offence now under consideration. The House would remember that in 1796, in case of repetition of an offence committed through the press, a higher punishment was imposed in addition to fine and imprisonment, on a second offence committed after conviction. He did not mean accumulative offence, but an offence committed after judgment being pronounced, for a first offence, when the persons so offending were liable to transportation, by banishment for seven years. He proposed that the Court should be empowered, on a second conviction, for either treasonable, blasphemous, or seditious libels, to transport the person so convicted for seven years, or banish him for such a shorter period as might be inflicted. If there were individuals among us who had such an abhorrence of our institutions, that they were determined to sin with their eyes open, after they had once been punished, they could not be considered as visited with a punishment disproportionably rigorous, on being subject to transportation. With these measures and the other measures which his Majesty's Ministers had adopted, he trusted the evil would be arrested. His Majesty's Ministers had felt it necessary to augment the force of the country, and they had augmented it in such a manner as they conceived would be most efficient for the purpose, at the least expense to the country. It would be most gratifying to Government to find that the state of the country rendered all farther expense unnecessary; but much would depend on the determination of Parliament and the country to put down disaffection. It was necessary to shew disaffection, in whatever quarter it existed, that if efforts were made against the friends of the Constitution, they were determined to make efforts for it. He did not think it was necessary for him to say any thing farther as to the proposed measures—he had opened to them what in candour he was bound to state with respect to them. He thought he had said, that when any law was intended of the nature of an infringement on the valuable rights for the proctection and maintenance of which the Constitution was established—when Parliament were called on to abridge such rights, or only temporarily to suspend them—when it was necessary for any Minister of the Crown to propose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act (though it was a great gratification to Ministers that at the present moment they were not under the necessity of proposing any such suspension)—the only ground for passing such measures had been the necesity of parting for a moment with some of our liberties for the permanent benefit of the whole. But he begged the House to take distinctly into their consideration, that the measures now proposed were not directed against the rights of the people, but against the abuses of these rights, which shook the security of the rights themselves.—With respect to the Bill which he was now proposing to introduce similar to that in 1812, he had it not in contemplation indeed to offer that Bill on any other principle than as a local and temporary measure. But if it were objected that seditious meetings were now confined only to a part of the country, and that the measure applicable to them ought also to be partial, he would say that he did not conceive such a measure could be considered in the light of an infringement on the liberties of the country, being only a solitary protection against the danger from those meetings. The same observations would apply to the Bill against Training and Drilling, to the Traversing Bill, and also to these regulations which could not be looked on in any degree as an infringement on the liberty of the Press, fairly understood, but merely as a remedy against a crying evil. He should not therefore propose, with respect to these Bills, any limitation in point of time. He did not mean to say, but on the country coming back to its former state—or on the game of the disaffected being rendered hopeless—he did not mean to say that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, in some future review of the laws, as this in some measure would cease to apply to the state of the country, might question whether it should not undergo some alteration, or whether it ought to be allowed to remain on the statute book. But if there was really nothing in these Bills which narrowed the rights of the subjects but they were rather to be considered as protecting the [illegible] exercise of these rights, and if [illegible]tal influence had often already been [illegible] the minds of the wicked and evil-disposed from the indisposition of Parliament, to apply temporary laws to temporary evils, he thought the House ought to make them perpetual—They had already seen with what cunning, wicked and evil-disposed men often availed themselves of the expiration of a law, or the circumstance of Parliament not sitting, to resume all their old practices; and then if the House saw these laws in the light in which they were viewed by his Majesty's Ministers as a remedy against abuse, and not as an encroachment on rights, they would think that much greater benefit would be derived by the country from rendering these laws permanent. They were called on in political wisdom when they looked to the scenes around them—when they saw what was passing both at home and abroad—when they considered what theories of Government were afloat, not only here, but elsewhere, they were bound, he said, to create a fence round the Constitution, and a bulwark to protect it, against those spurious rights which were so foreign to its sober genius. How long was the prosperity and tranquillity of the country to be put in danger in this manner? Let us, for God's sake look our difficulties in the face. The evil was permanent (hear hear! from the Opposition!) at least as permanent as the evil or its own character could be. The power to agitate the country, ought therefore to be taken from it. He therefore proposed the measures without any limitation as to time, leaving it to the wisdom and discretion of Parliament to deal with them as it might think proper when the motives for adopting them were passed away; for he believed they were safe-guards to the Constitution, and not encroachments. He regretted he had troubled them at so much length. The Bill giving Magistrates a power to search for arms would be introduced first into the other House, as also the Traversing Bill, The other Bills would be introduced in this House. With respect to one of them, it would be necessary they should go into a Committee of the whole House on the subject of it, previous to bringing in, the Bill; and he should, to-morrow or next day, move for such a Committee. He should now move for leave to bring in a Bill for the effectually preventing of Seditious Meetings and Assemblies in the United Kingdom. (hear, hear, hear!)

(Mr. Tierny's reply in our next.)

Don Juan.

CANTO III.

Published entire from the Calcutta Journal.

(Continued from our Last.)

In Portugal a man may spend his time
And money pleasantly enough, if he
Has any relish for the true sublime
In nature's richest most magnificent scenery—
He may beneath the olive and the lime
Drink wine cheap from the manufactory;
Or, with some Julia or eloping Anna,
Rove by the Minho or the Guadiana.

Our hero, as we've said, awhile sojourned
Amid the scenes where Camoens' lyre was strung,
And with congenial loves and raptures burned
For Lesbias brown and fair, and old and young;
Till sick at length, their jealous minds he spurned,
And said for venal deeds they should be hung—
They cheated, jilted, robbed, and sold their smiles,
And Lisbon was of Europe the St. Giles.

He left th' Hesperian maids to their confessions
And wives to appease their tyrants as they could,
And the grave Padres to their old transgressions,
Glad to escape the men who deal in blood,
For those are fellows that make strong impressions
Sometimes along the darkling Tagus' flood.
Like Argonaut in search of Golden Fleece,
He spread th' adventurous sail and steered for Greece.

The Egean Isles, now styled the Archipelago,
He reached—and here we'll state for those who want,
These isles, if thither any thing to sell ye go,
Are poor, and situate in the Levant;
And if a pirate comes, may hap to Hell ye go,
Unless the rascal's modest wish you grant;
I would advise you to appease their gullets,
As the best mo[illegible] with hard cannon bullets.

The plundering [illegible] mercy blends
With his rapacious acts—it happed howe'er
Our traveller needed not the aid which sends
A rude invader to the neither sphere—
He and the pirates soon were best of friends,
And kindly learnt each other to revere.
Lord Squander loved such characters to paint
And sung of Pirate Chiefs where'er he went.

He kept a pleasure yacht, and roved about,
Like summer voyager upon the wave,
And very frequently he would go out
Alone to visit some rude pirate's cave:
They feared with whom he held wild pleasure's rout
He would not always thus his bacon save;
But pirates, Corsairs, Turks, and sallow Giaours,
Where favorites of his—they are not ours!

Sweet Scio's Isle, 'twould seem he loved the best
And Sopriano's mountain, green and high,
On whose romantic summits you may rest
And feed with fairest sights the gazing eye;
The scenes and temples that Apollo blest
And all the beauteous isles that scattered lie
Upon the placid surface of the deep
On to the woods that wave o'er Helle's steep.

Beside the ruins of Apollo's fane
Reared by materials from the stately pile,
A cottage stands, in aspect very plain,
And not the largest that's in Chios' Isle;
But it was rural, and it pleased our swain,
Who there did did many a lingering hour beguile;
There when he found no pleasure on the flood
He nursed his dark and melancholy mood.

He made excursions frequent to the coast
So famed in classic page—in search of joy,
But found it in barbaric ignorance lost
And pleasure like the Muses very coy—
He trod the bones of many a warlike host
And sat amid the ruined walls of Troy.
These lonely scenes in folly's wanton train
Speak awful lessons—but they spoke in vain;

There have been wanderers in the climes that boast
Superior fame, and shine with brighter ray,
Who if they Pleasure's fleeting phantom lost
Found Wisdom's god-like form upon their way,
Our lonely exile's mind was ever tost
Upon a sea of doubts and dark dismay.
Where his unruly passions and his pride
Spurned at the name of any other guide.

He hated tyrant rules and governesses,
And Virtue is a dame that loves control—
She talks of self-denial and modest dresses,
And bids us sometimes think about our soul;
Some folks might heap upon her their caresses
He'd sit with no such vixen cheek by jowl—
His heart was made for love in warm degree,
But then 'twas love that glories to be free.

He felt it rather lonely in his rovings
And therefore thought a mistress might amuse:
He did as Greeks and Turks do in their lovings,
He bought one, as you'd buy a pair of shoes;
One whose untutored heart had tender movings
Though bred 'mong pirates and half Christain Jews
She was a fisher's or a corsair's daughter,
And knew no art but love's delicious slaughter.

Her name Berinthia—lovely as the form
Licentious fancy paints to wake desire—
Mild as the balmy sky that knows no storm,
Yet with an eye that owned love's kindling fire,
There is about a Grecian girl a charm
That still a classic passion can inspire;
And tho' their dress is rather odd, between us
They make a pretty substitute for Venus.

If you have seen the eyes of sunny blue
And locks in many a beauteous ringlet wreathing,
And lips like melting rubies, ript in dew,
And forms like alabaster fondly breathing,
That in some eastern regions you may view,
Unconsciously the soft desires bequeathing,
You may conceive, and have a hankering after,
Like our wild spark, the pirate's lovely daughter.

Berinthia was the Haidee of the isle,
Our hero though not shipwrecked, was the Juan
Who shared that lovely simple creature's smile
By hel, of glittering gold, without much suing;
We will not, can't believe, he did by guile
Repay her love and kindness by her ruin—
We rather think he treated her with honour,
And squandered many a moidore upon her.

Berinthia was his tutor—taught him Greek,
As Venus taught Anchises, her own tongue—
A language which before he could not speak
Tho' he had read the land where Homer sung—
But it is sweet while pressing female cheek
To catch love's lore and accents from her tongue—
It is, tho' some may view it as a sin,
The sweetest way of sucking learning in.

Cymon they say acquired the art of shining
When he to Beauty's pleasant school was sent,
And some upon Aspasia's breast reclining
Have learnt the whole good art of government:
Some too have got the solid means of dining
By simply trying the experiment
Of Love's advice and gentle revolutions
Upon their fortunes and their constitutions.

The Juan of our story felt the power
Of Beauty, tho' 'twas thus his passion's slave—
She was the goddess of his rural bower
His guide and sweet companion on the wave;
With her his temper was not quite so sour,
His cheek less pallid grew, his look less grave:
Tho' at mankind he railed for their deceptions,
'Twas plain he made for women some exceptions.

O'er every isle he and Berinthia ran
Like Tourists, prying into all they could,
Taking a pretty picture or a plan,
And now descending to take humble food:
Like travellers who repose where'er they can,
They sometimes laid them down in good green wood,
Starting the wild deer as they wandered on,
Like Dido, Robin Hood, or Little John.

Borne o'er the Egean main, our rambling pair
Roved where old Constantinople spread her smile,
The birth-place of Hippocrates, and where
Apelles' pencil plied its pleasing toil;
They found, however, little pleasure there,
And often went to Mitylene's Isle,
Which is a very sweet inviting place
As classic lovers would desire to trace.

Scio, and Mitylene, and Valparos.
All claim the honour of great Homer's birth;
But their ridiculous struggle to engross
This high renown, now almost moves our mirth,
You might, 'tis true, have seen from Tenedos
The siege of Troy, but now that sacred earth
Covered in song with such immortal glory
Shews few remains of Homer or his story.

On Scio there's a place called Homer's school, a
Dark, ugly cave, like the Calcutta hole,
Where there is neither chair, nor bench, nor stool, a
Convenient thing to travellers on the whole;
They say the bard there brandished the ferula,
And sung tho' he was blind as any mole,
Of this we have from history no mention—
I therefore treat the matter as invention.

The keeper of the cave expects some praas
For shewing it—our hero gave him three,
And a Greek testament—to show the laws
Against extortion, lies, and bribery;
The master too, a ragged man who was,
Like all that were at his academy,
He gave a robe, his nakedness to hide,
Which filled the aged pedant's breast with pride.

Berinthia widely too diffused her bounty
Among the maids who haunt the bays for fish,
For every fair in city, town, and country,
Love presents; and she sometimes got a dish
Of better sort, if you don't scan the the amount as to
Of what you give to gratify their wish—
Our pair did oft surprise and and pleased the Turks
Who are not strong believers in good works.

At length they left the pleasant Isle of Scio,
In lovely Mitylene to reside,
For they seemed likely to become a trio,
The fair Berinthia, neither wife nor bride,
Being squeamish grown, and rather apt to sigh "O!"
And getting rather round and pale beside.
Her lord, whom thus she loved, to please his lady
Bade them now get his dear felucca ready,

They launched their precious burthens on the billow
And set their sail, and steered for Sanchez Bay;
His lordship's bosom was Berinthia's pillow,
And they seemed very blest and very gay;
He looked as if he'd never worn the willow,
And she was plainly in a thriving way.
While thus they glided on, his fair enslaver
Asked for a song, and this was what he gave her.

LOVE AND INNOCENCE.

The bower where love is found will be
Of every joy the blissful centre,
If lovers, wise amid their glee,
Remember Folly must not enter

Once, Virtue tells with tearful eye,
When she was banished from the plain,
The spouse of Prudence, Chastity,
Resolved to shun the glance of men.

One care she had, one lovely care,
Named Innocence, and she was young,
And much she feared some villain's snare,
Would work the blooming prattler wrong.

Retired amid the greenest dell
Of a lone isle amid the sea,
The blameless pair resolved to dwell
With heaven diffused tranquillity.

And there they passed life's sweetest hours,
From toil and busy scenes remote,
Sporting amid the lotus flowers
And light heeled fawns that loved the spot.

There duly fell the blessed ray
That never set in sorrow's close,
Virtue's own bright unclouded day,
And night of undisturbed repose.

So calm they lived—till Innocence
One day beheld the feathered car
Of Love, with feigned indifference
And summer bark, approach their shore.

Ah! need I say acquaintance grew
Twixt souls so formed to love each other?
How swift the happy moments flew
While all that passed was "sister"—"brother;"

And Chastity sat smiling by
And taught them sweetest songs of gladness;
To cherish virtue's holy tie
And shun the walks that lead to sadness.

But whether Love's uneasy lever,
And fond of paddling in the water,
And Innocence is a short liver,
And knows like me nought of the matter;

(Continued in the Additional Supplement.)

the day to [illegible] cot,
And have a frolic on the ocean
Of joy in Love's sweet pleasure boat.

May's spring tide flow and sunny weather,
As wont, their kind assistance lent;
While Love's soft sail and oar of feather
To sound of music gaily went.

They saw the vales in distance sink
And left afar the green isle's strand—
"Adieu," cried Love, and seemed to think
They voyaged to some happier land;

And sportive still the wanton threw
His arms around sweet Innocence,
When lo! a gust of fury blew
And whelmed in ruin every sense.

By mystic sympathy conveyed,
The fate irrevocably dire
That doomed the daughter to the shade,
Condemned the parent to expire!

Berinthia sighed as if she had not been
A pirate's daughter, but a child of piety,
Like simple maid that never saw a queen
And not at all acquainted with the city,
To hear how rudest shocks may intervene
As was related in this faithful ditty,
To plunge two faithful hearts in sorrow deep—
Se little thought how she was doomed to weep.

The gale increased and adverse blew, like gales
That care not for the misery they create—
Berinthia sickened, tho' the obedient sails
To please the fair were often changed and set—
O'er Gobriano's Point a gloom prevails,
And Sanchez welcome Bay is distant yet;
Sudden a gust of vengeful fury blew
And swept the fair Berinthia from the view.

The thunder has not a more awful sweep,
The lightning glides not swifter o'er the wave
Than our Ægeus plunged into the deep.
The lovely partner of his breast to save—
The waters rose in many a mountain heap,
But he soon snatched her from a watery grave,
Her lovely tresses round his soul were bound,
And by that golden hair his love he found.

A sailor when he 'scapes the dreadful ocean
That buries in its womb his hapless bark—
The soul that trembles in sublime devotion
As to its Heaven remounts the ethereal spark—
The mother that again with wild emotion
Joys a lost darling's features to remark,
Feels rapture—but it equals not the burning
To see the life blood to love's cheeks returning—

To mark that eye which was our light of gladness
Once more illumined by Heaven's sparkling ray—
To chace afar from her the gloom of sadness
Who was the sweet, companion of our way;
And oh! the sweet, the strange, bewildering madness
When on that beauteous form of fragile clay
A double life depends—the hopes, the joys
Of future years that death alone destroys.

He must be more than god, or less than brute,
As Aristotle aptly some where says,
Through whose cold frame such feelings do not shoot
With quickening interest some time of his days,
The misanthropes whom love did thus transmute
And to whose course we dedicate these lays,
Hung o'er Berinthia's looks with mute suspense,
And watched with rapture her returning sense.

By change of wind they got into a cove,
And safely landed were in Mitylene,
Where now this new Ulysses nursed his love,
But would have given no doubt full many a guinea
That his companion had not tried to prove
Her floating power on Neptune's wave so sheeny;
For it is said the lovely fair brought forth
A child which did not long survive its birth.

It was the child of love and warm desire,
Berinthia's pleasures died with it for ever,
And fame reports with wonder that its sire
Wept with the little beauteous thing to sever!
This mournful tribute Nature will require
In spite of stern philosopy's palaver.
The roving sage whose heart had such meanderings
Now thought of change and mus'd on further wanderings.

The wearied mind can seldom find repose
Even on a female breast, tho' fair and tender—
Instead of joy, it broods on endless woes,
And foolishly can love's sweet Heaven surrender
To go in search of phantoms, the Lord knows
Whither, or if they are of any gender
That may by Nature's unreversing plan
Be any wise allied to mortal man.

He who had looked with such a tender pa[illegible]
Upon the lovely maid of Scio's Isle,
Now showed that its in every clime the fashion
For men to love but for a little while.
Berinthia now could only wake compassion,
And 't was alike in vain to weep or smile;
He left her as Don Juan left his Julia,
And calmly marked the day in his port-folio.

His sentiments he could express much better
In rhyme, than in the dull jog-trot of prose,
And therefore sent her a long rhyming letter,
In which he bade her piously compose
Her mind—he certainly would not forget her,
But they must try to struggle with their woes;
Another *child*, the offspring of his brain,
Now claimed his care and moralizing strain.

To Athens then he went, and sat him down
Amid the gloom of temples crumbled long,
Striving to catch the shadow of renown
Humming, if bats can sing, a bat-like song.
He feigned that he to fame was listless grown
And cared not for the opinions of the throng,
But much his heart with secret throb desired
To shew the Muses had his breast inspired.

He never walked abroad till evening tide,
And then he crept to some old mouldering fane,
And mused till midnight there, unterrified
Even by the visits of the plundering train;
Who come to break and steal the marble pride
Of Grecian toil to turn to sordid gain
The legs and noses of the ancient sages,
Like Elgin, bartering the boast of ages.

Through this dark mirror he surveyed mankind,
Their actions passing and their conduct past—
No wonder that his mental eye was blind
To all the fairer virtues that shall last—
To all the glories that with influence kind
Shall o'er weak man a brightning lustre cast,
With souls like his, the proverb will agree—
"None are so blind as those that will not see."

He wandered too, to the Castalian Hill,
And sat besides the waters of the spring
Where thirsty Poets used to drink their fill
And new-fledged fancies used to plume their wing;
He found it now a very scanty rill
That gave the drinker's little power to sing,
We know not if our poet quaffed at all,
But if he did 'twas deeply tinged with gall.

He seemed as bred in the Corycian cave,
And nurtured by the nymphs that loved the shade
Of those stalactic regions, where the wave
Through grottos lone in Bethe drops is spread;
Where stillness reigns o'er all, as in the grave,
And scarce a ray of Phœbus ever played;
But now and then some sparry gleam illumes
The wild fantastic forms that crowd the glooms.

We will not swell our faithful Epic more,
With what in Greece our wandering lord befel;
Tho' it is sweet to trace the scenes, the lore,
Of classic land by fancy's magic spell,
He now bethought him of his native shore,
And took of Greece and Polycarp farewell.
He home returned—excuse the weak impromptu,—
A peerage is a snug good thing to come to.

It was with state affairs as with the schools;
In eloquence if he aspired to shine,
He found he had not studied well the rules
That raise the mortal man to half divine;
He called the greatest statesmen party tools
Because he was not fitted for that line.
He hated courts, and wrangling politics,
And life was a dark scene of artful tricks.

Yet still he trod the round of folly's maze,
Where fashion leads gay dissipation's train,
And pleasure shines with her bewildering rays
That soon shall make the thoughtless wretch complain;
Well does my Lady Bragg who deeply plays,
And Lady Caroline, and Lady Vain,
And Thespian maids that shine by candle lights,
Know how Lord Squander passed his days and nights.

And when the demon *Ennui* came, that lours
Even o'er the pride of pampered Pleasure's crest,
He sought the shelter of paternal bowers,
Where some give both the purse and nature rest
And rusticate, to renovate their powers;
But he, who was not of the wise or blest,
Appalled the fiend that thus so sadly dulls,
By drinking wine from his forefathers' skulls.

At length his wasted fortunes to repair,
He thought on marriage and its sober joys;—
He won a beauteous and a virtuous fair,
And passed some time in love's serene employs;
But pleasure was with him a child of air—
It is the sweetest dish that soonest cloys;—
And he whose heart feels libertine desire
Is ever burning with Promethean fire.

[illegible]er of happiness is not a[illegible]rned
[illegible]n exotic gew-gaw, fancy bred;
Love[illegible] the peaceful Lares ne'er sojourned
Where man with pride the social circle fled;
In moody discontent Lord Squander scorned
The fire-side pleasures and the myrtle shade,
In which the smiling blameless loves delight,
Chacing alone wild Pleasure me[illegible]eor light.

In vain the tears of virtuous love were shed,
In vain the sweetest bloom of Hymen's bower
With smiles of innocence its arms out-spread,
To wake the passions that the heart o'er-power—
The breast that should have own'd their throb was dead
To all that gives to life its golden hour—
Alas! no pure, no lasting pleasures shine
For the loose bosom of the libertine.

He hates whatever takes th' angelic form
Of virtue, dignified by woman's mind;
Himself as vile and grovelling as the worm,
He glories to degrade all human kind—
His breast is like the scene of winter's storm,
Swept by wild passion's bleak ungenial wind;
And of all wretches by rude passion curst,
A sentimental libertine's the worst.

It is not in the softest witchery
Of smiles all meek and pure as heavenly breast,
Or cheek of rosy bloom, or azure eye,
Or deeper sacrifice of heart, expressed
In love's own tears, and gently stealing sigh,
Can blind licentious minds—mad and unblest
They flounder on amid their vicious lair,
Laying the crude foundations of despair,

What would have rapture been, and sweetest spring
Of happy days, to any heart that knew
The value of that love and fostering
Which but for him in purest bosom grew,—
The love that with a fond and guardian wing,
He should have shielded and have cherished too,
Was lost on him—with cold unkind alloy
He poisoned all life's dearest cup of joy.

That loving heart, that mind so richly stored
With all that charms till life itself decays,
Which fondly chose him for their happy lord,
And gave to him the peace of after days
To keep—the gem that cannot be restored
When dark ingratitude bedims its rays,
He gave to misery with wanton pride,
And widowed in her bloom, a wife and bride.

Don Juan's wives were almost far beyond
His calculation, they came in so fast;
The Don of woman kind was very fond,
But the bold Spaniard scorned until the last
To feign he felt affection's tender bond
When he the rubicon of vice had passed;
Juan confessed his errors very plain,
Or sung his griefs in hypocritic strain.

If revelling found with demireps actresses,
And the frail sisterhood that haunt the West,
He made no furious war on Governesses,
Because their tongues, poor chatterers, would not rest;
Poor Juan never madly swore, Heav'n bless us!
Their blood was green and worms would them detest,
But our redoubted page, who felt as no man,
Fell furious on a poor defenceless woman.

Women will peep, and women's tongues will move
When there's a secret that is worth the keeping;
On all occasions that relate to love
The pretty things were never yet found sleeping:
There are who think it is no crime to rove
Though 'tis a sad offence to be found peeping;
Mind this morality, ye Governesses,
And check your prying eyes and subtile guesses.

Beware of vengeful satire, of foul Ink
Discharged with deadly and inhuman rage;
Think of the Lady Godiva and think
Of peeping Tom of the historic page;
You know not of the strange unnatural link,
That binds the meanest heart to mind, that's sage;
The futile venom that our Juan's breast,
Pour'd on his Lady's friend will speak the rest.

He said the earliest friend of her he loved,
She who had formed that mind his soul admired,
And led her beauteous pupil unreproved
Through dangerous paths of youth, by virtue fired,
Was like a female dog-star, never moved
By aught that ever kindliest breast inspired;
And prayed with demon curse her grave might be,
No bed of rest, but festering infamy.

Oh! it is worthy of the noble mind,
Of Juan's virtue and of Lara's pride,
To vent its coward rage on woman-kind
When other means of vengeance are denied!
And when a tale unvarnished, unrefined,
Won't serve the turn, to rally on one's side
The powers of verse, on the obnoxious classes
To hurl the whole artillery of Parnassus;

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[illegible]

There are whose hearts are of the flinty rock, 123
Yet claim the tenderness of Hammond's lay;
Who with a cold philosophy can mock
The cheerful scenes that bid our hearts be gay!
Rank Bedlamites, that would each feeling shock
Because they wantonly have gone astray
From the plain simple paths of meek content,
And found the flowers were false where'er they went,

The pen he took, alas! the poet's pen, 124
That ne'er should act the hypocritic part,
To tell the world in well affected strain
The soft and tender feelings of his heart—
In that poor bosom where his head had lain,
To plant with cruel hand another dart—
To bid a long adieu, "farewell for ever,"
To her from whom he'd proma'd ne'er to sever.

Of self, and self-created sorrows still, 125
As ever ran his egotizing lay,
He raved, and called the Muses from their hill
To bear his unrepentant sighs away.
No patron he of those who drink the rill
Where Aganippe's wandering waters play,
Yet did he think each Muse for him would weep,
When launched again an exile on the deep.

Can pride, "which not a world can bow"—vain boast! 126
With influence ungenial, thus subdue
The husband's and the father's feelings, lost
In passion's keen resentment? Then adieu
To tyrant pride for ever, if it cost
All that to nature, country, fame, are due.
An exile and an outcast may he roam.
Who thus destroys the sacred joys of home!

As if he he had in Bedlam's school been bred, 127
Or Bacchus' orgies had inspired his brain'
He bound a cypress wreath around his head,
And went to ride on Neptune's horse again.
From home and homefelt joys he wildly fled
As if pursued by some unsightly train
Of Bravoes, Endriagos, Catchpoles, Giaours,
Corsairs, or Demons with unearthly powers,

To sour misanthropy abandoned quite, 128
Gloomy and dark, and more than ever railing
At fortune and mankind, our wayward wight,
On life's tumultuous sea again was sailing;
Unpitied by the world, his sole delight
To seek and magnify each human failing;
O'er Glory's fields he passed, and Thraldom's pyre,
Without one spark of exultation's fire,

In vain that heart which paused not to impart 129
To woman's bosom an eternal wound,
Claims kindred with each great, each noble heart
In England's page for patriot deeds renowned,
That felt on Marston's heath the fatal dart,
And dyed in Cressy's vale the ensanguined ground;
That blood, which flowed so free for England's sake,
Not triumphs now for Albion's sons can wake.

O'er Europe's late Thermopylæ he trod, 130
Where Britain triumph'd tho' her bravery's flower
Bleeding was laid on war's empurpled sod,
And stern Ambition met its vengeful hour;
But ah, he glow'd not as his fathers glow'd,
Who fearless bore the van of Edward's power:
The modern "Hubert" only ceased his railings
To string "old Robert's" harp to childish wailings.

The fall of that imperial diadem 131
That blazed afar with unpropitious light,
Like war's red star, and set the world in flame,
He mourned as set in everlasting night;
And cried on Gaul and Gallic heroes "shame,"
Though he had gloried in the eagle's flight
To Elba's rock, and bade the vulture's part
His muse perform, to wound the hero' heart.

Like that unhappy maniac, poor Rousseau, 132
He then retired to Nature's bosom wild,
To nurse at will his self-created woe
And whet the spleen of his ill-humoured Childe,
He went, where sentimental wanderers go,
Who cannot get the lingering hours beguiled—
To famed Geneva's lake, romantic, lone,
Where they may drink, or sing, or drown unknown.

And there he sat him down amid the scenes 133
That even Rousseau's untoward mind could please,
Where, tho' his frantic passion intervenes,
We joy to sit with matchless Heloise.
Or rove where still she roves by fancy's means,
And catch her love-lorn sighs upon the breeze—
Ah! many a breast have dreams like her's beguiled
To breathe loose sighs and harbour passion wild.

[illegible]
[illegible] scribbler, o'er [illegible] a cage
[illegible] Harold sail,' or wandered 'mid [illegible]
[illegible] Jura's mountain paths and [illegible]
Or launched upon the Lake amid the storm,
Rejoiced to see it Nature's face deform;

Rejoiced to mark the night of darkness deep, 135
Of tempest and of thunder loud descend,
And call it glorious revelry to keep
Vigils, as if o'er Nature's awful end!
Pleased to behold the lightning's fatal sweep,
And see with horrid mirth the thunder rend
The mountains and the trembling earth, as when
The earthquake comes, to chill the hearts of men

So stands the lonely, scath'd, and ruin'd pine, 136
Amidst the desolation of the blight
That vengeful struck, as with a bolt divine,
Its honours to the dust, and bade the light
Of spring and joy for it no longer shine;
Such was our wanderer in the waste of night;
And such the ravages of passion's strife
That wither peace, and blast the bloom of life,

There too, where hermit-like, but gay, Voltaire, 137
To nature's sanctuary retired remote,
And sat like Rabelais in his easy chair,
Laughing at others' faith and luckless lot!
Where Calvin calmed his troubled day, and where
Immortal as his Rome great Gibbon wrote;
Where Milton's friend too dwelt, sage Diodati,
And Madam Stael, prolific as potatoe.

In rival conclave there and dark divan 138
He met and mingled with the Vampyre crew
Who hate the virtues and the form of man.
And strive to bring fresh monsters into view;
Who mock the inscrutable Almighty's plan
By seeking truth and order to subdue—
Scribblers, who fright the novel reading train
With mad creations of th' unsettled brain.

There Frankenstein was hatched—the wretch abhorred, 139
Whom shuddering Shelley saw in horrid dream
Plying his task where human bones are stored,
And there the Vampyre quaffed the living stream
From beauty's veins—such sights could joy afford,
To this strange coterie, glorying in each theme,
That wakes disgust in other minds—Lord Harold
Sung wildly too but none knew what he carolled.

From the wild waste of waters and of mountains, 140
And gloomy minds that pleasure never fills,
He roamed to lovely Venice, where the fountains
Of love and joy unlock their sparkling rills
At the gay carnival; where you may count tens
Of thousands, reckless of their swinging bills,
In the voluptuous Gondola gaily riding,
Like Cleopatra at her helm presiding.

But there, even there, where pleasure spreads o'er all 141
A sweet delirium, an oblivion kind,
The misanthrope was deaf to rapture's call,
And even to beauty's loveliest charms was blind—
Born o'er the wave in many a dying fall,
Not music's softest strains could sooth his mind—
He stood upon the bridge, like man of sighs,
And shut his ears, and closed his jaundiced eyes,

So when the happy carnival is o'er, 142
You hear of nothing but repentence sad,
And sermons treating of the tempter's power,
Enough to drive a common sinner mad;
And thus a solemn methodist will lour
On all he thinks are radically bad—
Though there are out of Venice some that preach
Who in the sixth command have made a breach.

Here then we'll leave our wondering poet planning, 143
Some tale to speak the colour of his mind,
Querulous and dark, nor too correctly scanning
The moral of this story, or the kind
Of heroes whom his fancy's ever spawing
And setting up as being most refined—
Juan the profligate, poor whipt Mazeppa,
The discontented Childe, or silly Beppo.

"Farewell! a word that hath been and must be," 144
And "if for ever," still, so much the better;
And should you mend not your morality,
Another Canto, or a rhyming letter,
May teach, Lord Beppo, your nobility
A due attention to this simple matter—
That scorn awaits the wretch, whate'er his pride,
Who toils for vice and spreads corruption wide!

END OF THE POEM.